57. Statistics relative to the working of the system since its introduction on the 1st

					Letters,	Parcels.	Total.	Insurance pees.
1877-78, last	quarter,	being the	commencement	of	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
the system		1.	•••		6,66,320	18,60,191	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79			***		89,71,775	2,81,21,219	3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80				***	1,63,35,058	5,34,34,161	6,97,69,219	1,97,790

58. It will probably be found that the recently introduced Money Order system will reduce the number of small parcels containing cash transmitted under the Insurance system.

59. Losses of all kinds are shown in the following statement, together with recoveries and other deductions. Compensation to the extent of Rs. 30,322 had to be paid for insured parcels lost in the wreck of the Vingorla, to which reference has already been made. This payment has, of course, swollen considerably the losses by accident, &c., during the year under review.

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Losses by accident or by departmental fraud or neglect	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 50,544 13 10
Losses by highway robbery in British territory	3,301 0 0	2,123 0 8
Losses by highway robbery in Native States	14,266 15 0	20,025 9 0
	33,088 8 6	72,693 7 6
Value of property recovered	7,974 9 8	19,321 10 10
	25,113 15 3	53,371 12 8
Claims not preferred ·	22 0 0	21 0 0
	25,091 15 3	53,350 12 8

60. Value-payable System.—The object of this system is to provide a means under which the sender of a parcel or registered book packet may, at the time of posting, state the value of its contents in view to the realisation of the amount from the addressee, and its payment to the sender through the agency of the Post Office. It is a convenience appreciated by tradesmen and by members of the public, who prefer to pay for their purchases in ready money. The figures given below exhibit a very large expansion in this business, the revenue of which has nearly trebled itself:—

			Number of Parcels.	Value declared for realisation.	Commission.
			orie	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 (from the commend December 1877), 4 months	ement of the	system,	413	6,721	195
	alabet. B		7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1878-79					

#### SECTION VII.-MISCELLANEOUS.

61. Security taken from Post Office Servants.—A statement of the receipts and charges under this head is given below:—

		BER PLOYES,		OUNT O		Charges.	AMOUNT.
RECEIPTS.	First half- year.	Second half- year.	First half- year,	Second half- year.	Total.	CHARGES.	7/
Balance Interest on balance @ 3\frac{3}{4} per cent. for 9 months,			Rs.	Rs	Rs. 1,27,488		Rs.
Rs. 3,586 Interest on balance @ 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub> per cent. for 3 months, Rs. 1,328 Sundry receipts	:::				4,914 106	(a) Pensionable— Sums decreed against the fund Rateable refunds to subscribers Cost of establishment	2,422 449 1,140
(a) Pensionable— Imperial District	6,472 293	6,586 318	6,472 293	6,586 318	13,058	Total	4,011
Total	6,765	6,904	6,765	6,904	13,669		
(l) Non-pensionable— Imperial District	0 4006			A Company of the Comp		(b) Non-pensionable—  Sums decreed against the fund Cost of establishment	THE PART OF LABOUR.
					84.3	Total	1,154
Total	. 14,350	3 14,184	7,178	7,092	14,270	Total charges Balance at credit	1 000
GRAND TOTAL					1,60,447	GRAND TOTAL	. 1,60,447

62. Under the conditions which govern this system, those which belong to the pensionable (a) class subscribe at the rate of one rupee for each half-year, and those belonging to the non-pensionable (b) class subscribe at the rate of eight annas for each half-year. Subscriptions from the pensionable class are returnable on resignation or death of subscribers, in the proportion borne by the surplus income to the total income; while subscriptions from the non-pensionable class are not returnable at all. The returnable and non-returnable balance is given below :-

			1878-79,	1879-80.
			Rs.	Rs.
Total Balance			1,27,488	1,55,282
Returnable portion	***	•••	58,407	70,408
Non-returnable portion			69,081	84,874

work to the Post Office Department, so that future reports will probably exhibit the decree of larger spanish the fund. Pecuniary responsibilities have been considerably increased by the addition of money-order

63. Complaints from the public have risen from 5,517 to 6,237—this addition being mainly due to the military operations in Afghanistan. Sudden transfers to the seat of war and rapid changes of officers from one locality to another necessarily led to the misearriage of letters, and consequent complaint. Calcutta is again conspicuous for a considerable increase in the number of its complaints; and, though these have for the most part been classified as groundless, there is probably room for considerable improvement in the working of that office. For some time past the matter has been engaging the close attention of the Post Master General of Bengal.

64. An analysis of complaints during the last two years, relating to registered letters and parcels, is given below:—

	Registered letters.		Par	cels.	Total.	
	1878-79.	1879-80	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80
I.—Cases in which the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred or that the loss had not occurred through				•		
fault of Postal Officials  IICases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for	167	160	187	98	354	258
believing it to be so	59	68	99	68	158	136
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at	14	19	135	28	149	47
Total	240	247	421	194	661*	441

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding 960 ordinary letters.

Class I includes 14 insured cases under the head of Registered Letters, and 55 insured cases under the head of Parcels.

Class II includes 6 insured cases under the head of Registered Letters, and 52 insured cases under the head of Parcels.

Class III includes 1 insured case under the head of Registered Letters.

65. Appendix VIII is a statement showing the number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office employés. The results are summarised below:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Number of legal convictions Number of cases punished departmentally	213 85	216 74
	-	*************
	298	290

							1878-79,		1879-80.			
	Name	s of	Circle	8.		British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total,	British Terri- tory.	Foreign Terri- tory.	Total	
Bengal						0 .	0	0	1	0	1	
Madras	***					8	2	10	9	3	12 6 10 6	
Bombay	7		***	***	***	4	10	14	1	5	-6	
North-West	ern Pr	ovin	ces		***	- 8	2	10	5	5	10	
Punjab				•	***	0	2	2	6	0	6	
British Bur				***	***	0	0	0	0	0	o	
Central Pro	vinces	***	***			0	0	0	1	0	1	
oudh				***		4	0	4	1	0	1	
Rajputana	***			***		0	2	2	0	0	o	
ssam				***		0	0	0	2 .	0	2	
Behar			***			4	0	4	0	0	0	
lastern Ber					•••	0.	0	0	0	0	, 0	
				Total		28	18	46	26	13	39	

66. An abstract of highway robberies is given on the margin. It is satisfactory to notice a diminution in this class of crime especially within foreign territory. Below will be found the aggregate number of highway robberies that have occurred since the year 1871-72:—

			British Territor	0	Total.
1871-72			24	12	36
1872-73			13	12	25
1873-74			21	11	32
1874-75	•••		19	6	25
1875-76	•••		14	12	° 26
1876-77	in the state of	***	12	18	16 52
1877-78	•••	***	34	18	46
1878-79	•••	water the second	26	13	39
1879-80	and the second		20	10	00

67. A further statement is submitted, exhibiting the localities in which the various robberies took place:—

	BRITISH	TERRITORY		FOREIGN	TERRITORY.			
Names of Postal Circles.	Names of Districts.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.	Names of Native States.	Number of robberies.	Number of attacks.		
Bengal	Midnapore	1		11 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -				
And discount of	Kurnool	3		Mysore	3*	1		
and the last	Nellore	1		70 884 843				
	Narsapatam Trichinopoly	i				1,77% of eligible 1,246 \1.00		
MADRAS	Malabar	1						
	Kistna	1						
	South Arcot	1	1		1.00			
and 4	Gooty							
		9	1			1997		
BOMBAY {	Sholapur	1	1	Dungerpur	1	1		
f	Belgaum		1	Kankrej Ranasan	î			
		1	1	Wankaner	1	•••		
and the second				Gondul	1			
				Palampur	1	•••		
					5	1		
(	Aligarh	1		Dharnada	1			
NORTH-WESTERN	Mainpuri	2		Gwalior	3			
PROVINCES.	Bulandshahr	1		Dhar Panna	1	1		
(	Etah	1		Panna		-		
		5			5	1		
(	Edwardesabad	1						
	Amritsar	1			January M.			
PUNJAB	Thull	1						
I UNJAB	Kurram Peiwar Kotul	1	•••			196		
	Bolan Pass	i			A section des	The same		
	Domin Lass III	6		-				
8577	C'.	1	-			a to		
OUDH	Sitapur	1						
Behar {	Chupra Muzaffarpur	***	1	•	of the second			
er er djorder i en i Georgia		-	2	-				
O Page (	D-4-1	1	-	Bisankhera		,		
CENTRAL PRO- S	Yeotmal	1 2 3	1	Distribution 11				
		1	1	the state of the s	and the same			
Assam	Kohima	2	1	- I was to said the s	15,2,000			
586	TOTAL	0.0	6		10	2.10		
1000 000		-				1		

Total (British), 26, besides 6 attacks.

Total (Foreign), 13, besides 4 attacks.

<sup>\*</sup> One of these relates to a robbery of the anche, or local post, and occurred on a line not controlled by Imperial Post.

68. In the one case which occurred in Bengal, the larger portion of the property stolen was recovered, though no conviction was obtained. Out of 12 robberies and 2 attacks in Madras, convictions were obtained in two cases and a considerable portion of the plundered articles recovered. Bombay is responsible for 6 robberies and 2 attacks; no convictions were procured, and in no instance was more than half the lost goods got back. Ten robberies and one attack are registered against the North-Western Provinces; in one case only was a successful prosecution instituted and nearly half the mail recovered. No convictions were obtained in an of the six highway robberies in the Punjab, and the recovery of stolen property was very any of the six highway robberies in the Punjab, and the recovery of stolen property was very small. With one exception, the cases all occurred on the Frontier or beyond it. In the remaining 4 robberies and 5 attacks, there was one successful conviction, coupled with a recovery

of the greater part of the plundered mail.

69. Three of these cases were accompanied by loss of life. In the robbery at Sitapur, the mail coachman was killed; in that at Edwardesabad, the runner was murdered; and during the

Kohima attack the mail guard was shot dead.

	Posts	al Officials.				1878-79.	1879-80.
Superintendents and Inspector Postmasters, Deputy and Sub- Cler's Postmen and other Servants	s of Pos Deputy	st Offices Post Masters				205 4,061 3,143	209 4,112 3,498
Road Establishment Village Postmen	:::	::		:::	:::	6,951 12,919 2,357	7,044 12,57 2,607
			т	ofat		29,636	30,04

70. Appendix IX shows the numerical strength of the Establishment in each Postal Circle. The marginal abstract includes all grades below of Deputy Posts

SECTION VIII.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

71. No changes have occurred in the Government Carrying Agency lines and offices, which remained the same in the year 1879-80 as in the preceding year. They consist of a line from Calcutta to Jhelum (rail) and onwards to Peshawar (bullock train) with branches to Fatehgarh (bullock-train), Gwalior (partly rail and partly bullock-train), Moradabad (rail), Mussooree, Roorkee, and Landour (bullock-train), Simla, (bullock train) Ferozepore (bullock-train), Mooltan (rail), Sialkot (bullock-train), Murree (bullock-train), and Thull (bullock-train)

72. The passenger services on mail cart lines were diminished by the abolition of the tonga lines between Sukkur and Jacobabad and a reduction on the main line to Peshawar of the section between Jhelum and Ratyal. At the close of the year these passenger services comprised lines from Ratyal to Peshawar (with branches to Sialkot, Murree, Thull and Jumrood); from Amritsar to Pathankot; Umballa to Simla; and Bareilly to Ranibagh.

#### SECTION IX.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

73. Favourable progress is again exhibited in the financial results. While the revenue has improved by more than 5 lacs, the increase of charges is less than 3½ lacs. A review of these results is given below :-

The state of the s					1878-79.	1879-80.
	PURELY PO	STAL SERV	ICE.	-	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts, includ	ling sale of S	ervice post	age stamps		74,72,592	79,89,726
, exclud		,,	,,		62,09,575	66,40,852
Disbursements		***			65,57,308	68,93,435
Net revenue, ir	Non-Post	of Service p AL BRANCE ck Train.	postage stamps		9,15,284	10,96,291
Receipts			***		11,05,540	14.01.158
Disbursements				•••	(8) 8,04,250	10,89,724
			Surplus		3,01,290	3,11,434
			A Section of		1878-79.	1879-80.
	(b.)—Purely Postal ch	Bullock Train parges debited	to Bullock Train		Rs. 8,02,855 1,395	Rs. 10,88,397 1,327
	Company of the contract of the		Total		8,04,250	10,89,724
					1878-79.	1879-80.
	- PUNJAB MI	TITARY VA	N DK.	-	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	-I CNOAD IN	LITARY VI			2,70,621	3,00,385
Disbursements					2,23,632	2,86,882
			Surplus		46,989	13,503
PASSET	NGER SERVICE	ON MAIL	CART LINES.	1	07.500	- 00 050
Receipts		***	7	***	97,586	1,66,852
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	•••				97,586	1,66,852
Disbursements		amare emal	oved to a large	extent		
Contract subsidi	al and militar	w consuderal	tions, but paid en	aturety	7,12,000	7,12,000

These rules may be summarised briefly as follows :-	1878-79. Rs.	1879-80. Rs:
A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of	9,11,294	10,96,291
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of A net surplus in the Punjab Military Van Dak of	3,01,290 46,989	3,11,434 13,503

12,63,563 Total 14,21,228

74. There are other items of charge against the Post-office which do not appear in the

the control of the co		1878-79	1879-80.
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintender	ats of Stationery 1878-79, 1879-8 Rs. Rs.	Rs. 33,370	Rs. 69,371
Railway service estimated at Less actual payments	1,47,099 1,52,10	2,70,000	2,65,000
English stores Value of service rendered to the Post Office by t Rent of Government buildings	he Government Press	1,74,470 27,341 2,15,384	2,74,150 38,640 2,10,336
Estimated postal share of marine subsidies Gratulties Leave allowances paid in Great Britain Pensious (being the average of five years)		2,42,548 8,196 5,122 1,59,234	2,55,446 5,160 13,969 1,36,611
	Total	11,35,665	12,68,683

regular accounts. These have been entered on the margin. If the cost of these items be deducted from the net revenue exhibited in the preceding paragraph, the result is a net surplus of Rupees 1,52,545 in the year 1879-80, as compared with a profit of Rupees 1,27,898 in the previous year.

75. It may be interesting here to consider how far the purely Postal Service of India, apart altogether from its carrying agencies for passengers and goods, is a self-supporting institution. For this purpose, it is necessary to omit the figures given under the head of Non-postal Branches. Excluding, then, these figures,—or, in other words, taking the net revenue yielded by the purely Postal Service and deducting therefrom the items noted in the margin of the

by the purely Postal Service and deducting therefrom the items hoted in the margin of the preceding paragraph—there was a net deficit of Rupees 1,72,392 in the year under review.

76. Unusually heavy charges fell upon the year 1879-80. Large initial expenses in the way of stationery, printing, &c., attended the introduction of a new money-order system; and the cost of English stores was considerably increased by the first mnufacture of post-cards.

#### SECTION X .- GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

YEAR			Comparison of number of letters and newspapers (those of 1855-56 being represent- ed by 100).	spondence (that	Comparison of expenditure (that of 1855-56 being represent- ed by 100).
1855-56 -first complete y	ear of new	rates	100	100	100
1867-68-thirteenth	ditto	***	207	237	161
1868-69-fourteenth	ditto		228	258	182
1869-70-fifteenth	ditto	* ***	253	246	190
1870-71 -sixteenth	ditto		257	235	175
1871-72—seventeenth	ditto		269	272	173
1872-73-eighteenth	ditto		279	279	177
1873-74-ninetcenth	ditto		328	284	184
1874-75—twentieth	ditto		348	305	189
1875-76 -twenty-first	ditto		353	326	191
1876-77-twenty-second	ditto		368	345	196
1877-78-twenty-third	ditto		387	378	206
1878-79-twenty-fourth	ditto		394	390	222
1879-80-twenty-fl	fth ditto		428	417	234

77. It was in the year 1854 that a cheap scale of postage rates was first in-troduced into India. The advance of the department, as denoted by figures of correspondence, revenue, and expenditure, is shown in the table given on the margin.

#### SECTION XI.—NOTICES OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

78. During the entire year the Post-office was administered by Mr. A. M. Monteath.

78. During the entire year the Post-office was administered by Mr. A. M. Monteath.
79. Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's services are acknowledged in the following terms by the Controller General of Supply and Transport:—"My thanks are specially due to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore Lane, Postmaster General in the Punjab, for most valuable services rendered in organizing and working the Military Transport train between Jhelum and Peshawar. Lieutenant-Colonel Lane threw himself with great interest and energy into that undertaking, and it is entirely due to his zealous and indefatigable exertions, as well as to his great local knowledge and influence, that the arrangement met with the success it did."

80. Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., Commanding in Afghanistan, brought to notice the "very admirable service performed by the postal department in Afghanistan throughout the campaign," and prominently put forward the name of Mr. M. LeBreton, Deputy Post Master General, in connection with this success.

81. Among the officers brought to my notice for good work of an exceptional kind, I

81. Among the officers brought to my notice for good work of an exceptional kind, I would mention the names noted in the margin Mr. J. H. Cornwall.
Mr. C. Goodburn.
Mr. Alfred Ryan,
Mr. H. M. Mehta.
Babu Bepin Behary Mu-Mahomed Ayub Khan, Mr. S. Le M. Lord. Mr. A. C. Firth. Mr. D. M. Lalcacca. for services in connection with the war Afghanistan; together with the name of Mr. G. W. Cresswell, for successful postal arrangements during the Rumpa disturbances

Madras. 82. I regret to record the sudden death, from cholera, in January 1880, of Mr. T. W. Gribble, Post Master General of Bengal. Mr. Gribble was an able, conscientious and painstaking officer, who had served the department with distinction for more than five years. I have also to record the death, in January 1880, of Rao Sahib Gunputrao Raghoba, after an honorable connection with the department of 24 years. Mr. Gunputrao Raghoba was the trusted adviser of several successive Postmasters General in Bombay, and never abused the confidence reposed in him.

a Including sea mileage in the Sind Circle, b Including river steamer,

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official years

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Existing	Existing on the 31st March 1879	MARCH 1879.	OPENED	OPENED OR ENTERTAINED IN 1879-80.	INED IN	TOTA	TOTAL OF 1879-80.	. 80	CLOSED O	CLOSED OR DISCONTI	INURD IN	Balance	Balance on the 31st March 1880.	t March		INCREAS	INCREASE OR DECREASE.	ASE.	
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Post-	Post Offices.		Letter Boxes.	Village I	Postmen,
mgal addres. mbas control of the con	No. 741 700 737	No. 2,131 714 1,286	No. 655 311 528	No. 73 211 211 8	No. 224 36 172	No. 555 55	No. 814 721 745	No. 2,355 750 1,458	No. 610 323 583	No. 65 13 15	No. 197 21 134	No. 50 8 70	No. 749 708 730	No. 2,158 729 1,324	No. 560 315 513	No. Increase Increase Decrease	N 8 Increase 8 Increase 7 Increase	No. Increase 27 nerease 15 nerease 38	No. Increase Increase Decrease	
ndas) njab (including Sind) ttish Burma	609 605 88	187 301 39	21 336 4	272	27 7	85	613	219 308 39	345	28	4.52	г.,	609	215	23	Decreuse	I Decrease	case 28	Increase	61 0
ntral Provinces	249	303	204	7	27 80	22	253	315	226	4 00	56	124	250	289	214	Increase	1 Decrease	ase 14	Decrease	
apputana	123	80	41	•4i	16	87 -	181	41	169	000	100-	- 1	78	28.0	1000101	Decrease	Increase 3 Increase	ase 13	Increase	1
enar astern Bengal lailway Mail Service	129	333 280 398	131	1 8 13	34 15 140	181	132	367 295 538	417	150	23 1 43	:	266	344 294 495	410 131 131	Increase Increase Increase	2 Increase 6 Increase 3 Increase Increase	ase 10 ase 11 ase 14	Decrease Increase	174
Torar .	4,392	6,167a	2,6018	127	713	858	4.549	0809	0 0 0 0	140	1001	101	1000	1000	1	1		1	1	

a Including Letter Boxes omitted in 1878-79, viz. .-in Bengal 3, in British Burna 27, in Behar 7 and excluding 2 excess shewn in Punjab.

b Excluding 75 Village Postmen, excess shewn in 1878-79, viz. :-in Central Provinces 5, and in Oudh 10.

# APPENDIX No. II.

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers, during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

GRAND TOTAL.		1879.80		Miles. 7,271 11,306 14,791 4,543 5,890 3,612 3,136 1,549 2,095 1,549 1,541 1,541 1,541 1,541 1,541	57 418
GRANI		1878-79.		Miles, 7,286 11,122 14,948 4,661 5,986 4,056 3,10 1,599 2,127 1,591 7,69 7,63	57.954
SEA.		1879-80.		Miles. 2,900. 3,064 6,430	13,547
SE		1878-79.		Miles. 2,900 2,900 2,430 	13,687
OR BOATS.		1879-80.		Miles, 3,349 6,718 6,817 3,065 1,065 2,526 2,526 1,636 1,541 666 778	32,270
RUNNERS OR BOATS.		1878-79.		Miles. 8.375 6,555 6,959 3,262 3,040 1,532 2,527 2,527 2,527 1,702 1,702 1,531 686 768	32,875
, HORSES,		1879-80.		Miles. 60 84 712 263 1,462 68 238 193 4	3,034
MAIL CART, HORSES, CAMELS, &c.		1878-79.		Miles 60 - 80 - 80 - 80 - 80 - 80 - 80 - 80 - 8	3,269
		17.	1879-80.	Miles. 962 1,480 1,147 1,147 1,463 1,463 372 543 459	8,567
	200	TOTAL	1878-79.	Miles. 951 1,469 1,750 1,094 1,277 163 372 543 425	8,123
	IX MAIL	Railway Mail be Scrting etions.	1879-80.	Miles. 1,2442 1,757 1,767 1,008 1,267 263 4463 280 	7,099
RAILWAY.	WERAL RAILWI	Served by Railway Mai Service Scrting Sections.	1878-79.	Niles. 820 1,237 1,675 1,675 1,165 280 280	006'9
BAI	UNDER INSPECTOR GENERAL RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.	fail Guards.	1879-80.	Miles. 142 248 75 75 139 196 81 179 81 179	1,305,
	UNDER I	Served by Mail Guards.	1878-79.	Miles.  131 232 75 76 86 122 1109 81 145	1,060
		L CONTROL.	1879-80.	Miles.	103
		UNDER LOCAL CONTROL.	1878-79.	Miles.	601
	NAMES OF POSTAL CITATION			Bengal Madras Bombay Sombay Forther Fortines (including Central India) Purjsb (including Sind) British Burna Gentral Provinces Outh Rajputana. Assam Beshar Eastern Bengal.	10TAL .

#### APPENDIX

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards,\* Newspapers, Packets and Parcels in the Post Offices under the Behar and Eastern Bengal Postal Circles

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	В	ENGAL	MAT	DRAS.	Box	IBAY.		g C. India).	(Aneludi	NJAB ing Sind),		BURMA,
	Numbe for d	r given out lelivery.	Number for de	given out	Number for d	given out		r given out elivery.	Number for d	r given out	Number for de	given out
Detail of Articles.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-8
otters pald	12,997,910	11,834,898	16,143,142	16,513,659	16,878,982	17,432,162	10,437,905	10,207,688	12,235,400	14,108,542	789,990	1,050,
" unpaid " "	6,600,478	5,815,183	3,141,164	3,035,526	4,931,984	4,609,875	5,576,340	4,992,423	8,832,996	4,199,170	549,824	588,
" registered , .	894,656	811,135	529,276	567,091	345,691	358,208	359,864	357,059	271,533	380,823	25,759	27
" service privileged	870,868	750,927	3,895	5,150	1,043	1,150	1,143,623	1,176,507	877,956	1,123,51	5 10,272	12
cost-cards		1,874,175		1,304,796		1,384,936		1,176,17	5 24	987,40	7	24
Total	. 21,353,90	07 20,086,31	8 19,817,46	7 21,426,22	2 22,157,69	23,786,33	4 17,517,73	2 17,909,85	2 17,217,88	20,799,45	7 1,369,840	1,70
Newspapers	. 1,711,1	20 1,549,43	5 1,940,57	4 1,949,23	8 1,649,48	7 1,697,02	1,497,83	1,415,76	6 1,879,50	2,343,21	.0 367,39	8 44
BOOK AND PATTERN	. 299,1	18 279,51	9 325,68	452,97	7 246,74	972,35	227,2	231,4	257,0	12 294,4	21 36,68	3
PACKETS. Register	od	5,40	31	4,47	79	3,1	82	6,5	61	5,4	02	
Parcels , , .	, 156,6	064 144,96	32 115,2	36 117,9	125,6	12 130,1	13 194,1	178,1	12 165,2	293 227,2	34 20,6	78
GRAND TOTAL	23,520,	,200 22,065,6	95 22,198,	23,950,8	320 24,179,	529 25,989,9	009 19,437,	006 19,741,7	07 19,519,	757 23,669,7	724 1,794,6	301 2,5
Deduct number of let returned undelivere	ters d . 804	,590 530,	517 841,	090 790,0	063 1,148,	838 1,221,6	330 786	210 741,	176 823	,726 1,206,6	52,	117
Net actually delivere	d . 22,71	5,619 21,535,	178 21,357	,871 23,160,	757 123,030	0,601 24,768	279 18,650	0,796 19,000	,531 18,696	3,031 22,462,	734 1,742	484 2
Add number of ar sent to Dead 1 Offices	etter	03,723 578,	040 169	0,136 165	,299 47	3,480 496	,464 47	6,198 468	,574 28	8,774 351	,512	5,270
Total		19,342 22,118			050 995	95 984	743 19 15	26,994 19,469	,105 18,93	84,805 22,814	,246 1,75	0,754

111.

Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Brilish Burma, Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Assam,

CENTRAL	PROVINCES.	Ot	7DH.	RAJPU	TTANA.	Ass	SAM,	Ви	RAR.	Eastru	N BENGAL.	To	TAL.
Number for de	given out	Number for d	given out clivery.	Number for de	given out livery.	Number for de	given out livery.	Number for de	given out livery.	Numbe for c	r given out lelivery.	Number for 6	given out
878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-70.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80*	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
3,452,092	3,590,565	1,767,929	1,742,892	1,954,783	1,959,486	1,073,361	1,176,089	2,780,995	2,694,257		1,401,858	80,518,470	83,712,908
1,662,732	1,452,314	1,219,257	1,126,470	917,349	770,482	599,147	607,116	2,404,281	2,405,352		996,853	31,429,552	30,099,109
88,904	101,460	61,894	49,619	48,728	43,371	40,202	41,587	189,484	179,732		104,728	2,815,981	3,022,635
244,576	306,943	50,266	91,866	15,930	23,476	47,633	57,122	539,550	528,609		183,105	3,905,597	4,260,422
	287,021		279,439		84,229		113,025		273,311		183,189		7,471,984
	5,738,303	3,099,346	3,290,286	2,936,790	2,881,044	1,760,343	1,994,919	5,920,300	6,081,263		2,869,733	3 118,599,609	128,567,058
5,448,304 371,753	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				168,203		384,195	444,309	416,06	3	221,09	0 10,276,990	11,251,021
88,616	101,408	57,149	77,200	23,229	25,962	400,275	71,632	61,972	68,70		37,59	3 2,023,768	2,055,169
	1,238	3	432		432	···	432		1,728		435	3	30,134
92,84	37,25	80,32	6 62,01	36,031	41,831	22,056	25,515	50,605	55,658		24,96	7 998,901	1,074,262
5,941,52	6,259,23	3,497,40	3,713,68	8,150,419	3,116,975	2 2,182,67	2,476,69	3 6,477,186	6,623,41	4	3,153,81	5 131,890,268	142,977,644
876,10	322,26	186,0	72 181,22	121,930	80,990	71,61	s 78,45	5 205,782	240,61	9	78,97	8 5,418,138	5,517,503
5,565,3	63 5,936,9	72 3,311,3	3,532,4	61 3,028,48	3,035,98		2,398,28	6,271,40	6,382,78	05	3,074,83	37 126,481,13	137,460,141
109,6	103,9	21 74,6	71,5	85 60,40	00 47,15	9 33,1	25 33,17	···				2,247,80	2,324,818
5,675,	CEV-F05200000000000000000000000000000000000	93 3,386	274 3,604,0	46 3,088,8	83 3,083,14	11 2,144,1	81 2,431,4	12 6,271,40	6,382,7	95	3,074,8		139,784,95

#### APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,
Mail Service Enquiry Offices at Madras, Bombay

		CAL	LCUTTA.	MA	ADBA9.	Bø	рмвач.	ALL	AHABAD.	L	HORK,	NAC	GPORE.	Lu	CKNOW.
		Nu	ımber.	Nu	umber.	Nu	umber.	N	umber,	Nu	amber,	No	umber.	N	umber.
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79,	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	18, 530.
	Letters	584,860	558,318	163,129	147,909	209,104	401,275	390,071	378,503	226,925	335,133	107,677	101,783	72,654	00 8
	Packets	19,022	19,602	6,547	7,158	27, 227, 349	22,429	100			16,241	13.633.00			
POST OFFICES.	Parcels	341	120		86			1	65		138	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	8	1000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
Post Official															
	TOTAL	603,723	578,040	159,857	155,153	424,372	423,889	400,880	390,386	238,774	351,512	109,809	103,921	74,942	71,58
	/Letters	85,472	92,297	41,090	41,677	57,352	57,190	180,269	169,415	61,557	56,202	31,640	27,087	91,865	89.50
	Packets	6,133	5,463	1,287	1,194	16,210	22,529	70000		3,013	2,560	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	65		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
RECEIVED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICES.	Parcels	239	28	38	11	138	51			81	12			50	STEEL STATE
	TOTAL	91,844	97,788	42,415	42,882	73,700	79,770	184,502	174,858	64,651	58,774	31,746	27,152	93,356	83,6
OTAL NUMBER OF	Carreles	695,567	675,828	202,272	198,035	498,072	503,659	N95,382	565,244	303,425	410,286	141,555	131,073	149 298	155.24
RECEIVED IN TH LETTER OFFICE.	E DEAD		070,02	EVE)-	100,	dooy	000,	000,00	500,222	300,*	410,500	Tripoc	101,010	100,200	155,24
	Latters	108,240	94 125	25,471	25,192	99 956	77.419	141 430	190 487	69 921	94 065	40.559	40.011	10 046	20.0
	Letters	8,109	94,125	2,488	2,601	82,256	3,255	141,430 8,773		12 1 2 2 2	84,065		42,911	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Deduct - ARTICLES TRANSPERRED TO OTHER DEAD LETTER OFFICES.	Packets	86	10,870	36	16	62	23	1	9,643		48	2000		1,389	15
	TOTAL	116,445	105,009	27,995	27,809	85,629	80,690	150,410	140,142	74,332	92,143	46,735	43,110		
Balance remaining	NG TO BE	579,122	.570,819	174,377	170,228	412,443	422,969	434,972	* 425,102	229,093	318,143	94,820	87,963	194,495	113,86
DISPOSED.															
	Letters	13,299	17,675	5,203	6,908	47,976	57,171	29,863	36,809	13,731	25,035	4,257	4,297	2,453	3,6
By re-direc-	Packets	1,133	1,381	393	540	6,107	6,062	1,287	1,457	1,784	2,242	88	277	830	
transmis-	Parcels	26	15	22	3	16	20	36	48	22	28	7	4	1	
addresses.	TOTAL	14,458	19,071	5,618	7,451	54,099	63,253	31,186	38,314	15,587	27,305	4,352	4,578	2,784	50
By return to				_						0.0	•				
and a	Letters	361,606	361,400	83,183	80,073	173,201	164,368	290,712	269,658	157,567	199,824	70,903	65,359	93,500	86,0
By return to	Packets	11,900	11,463	2,941	3,649	N. 18.	35,591	Car Sheet		STATE OF THE PARTY	7,990	1,433	1,061	1,772	1,2
their send-	Parcels	432	82	151	55	213	110	184	31	120	27	45	4	54	
	TOTAL	373,939	872,945	86,275	83,777	205,175	200,069	295,451	2,75,824	164,952	207,841	72,380	66,424	95,326	87,3
					410	****									
	Letters	186,677	177,415	80,372	77,413	Water Control					82,411		16,303	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
ARTICLES UNDIS- POSABLE AND DEPOSITED AS	Packets Parcels	4,013	1,351	2,012	1,562	55 91	50 83	200		301 40	539 47	484	658	60 7	
DEAD.	TOTAL	190,726	178,803	82,384	78,998	153,169	159,647	108,335	110,964	48,604	82,997	18,088	16,961	26,885	22,0
GRAND TO	PAL	579,122	570,819	174,277	170,226	412,443	422,969	43 4,972	425,102	229,093	318,143	94,820	87,963	124,495	113,5
									1				11		
ARTICLES ISSUED BY DEAD LETTER	900000000000000000000000000000000000000	47,442	46,346	2,338	4,691	17,709	18,832	57 10 25 3 17 3			18,233		11,191	7,167	5,6
LIVERY TO THE	Packets	32 18	15 9	16	36 5	14 5	1	81	86	17 8	38 1	(A)	1	7 8	
BENDEUS AND RE-	1000000			1000			ALC: SECTION		The second		THE STATE OF		A STATE OF	2000	

No. IV.

Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Lucknow, Abu and Rangoon, and by the Enquiry Office at Shillong, as well as the Railway and Allahabad, during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Λт	e.	RANGO	on.	SHILL	ong.	MADI	ENQUIRY O	BOM1	ux.	ALLAH	and n		TOTAL		
Num	ber.	Numb	er.	Num		Num		Num		Num		Numbe	.	Proportie	an.
		1	0	se I	6					5 and 1	-			110,000	
\$ ·	1879-80	1878-79.	1879-80	1878-79.	1879-80	1878-79.	1879-80	1878-79.	1879-80	1878-79.	1879-80	1878-79.	1879-80	1878-79.	1879-80
59,420 930 50	45,742 1,413 4	7,908 353 9	8,214 858 13	31,219 1,861 45	31,530 1,632	8,805	9,887 259 	47,189 1,921	68,919 3,641	59,715 15,509 94	66,094 12,044 50	2,148,186 2, 98,060 1,617	222,985 101,100 710	-	
60,400	47,159	8,270	9,085	33,125	33,174	9,279	10,146	49,114	72,575	75,318	78,188	2,247,863 2,		78-44	79.46
												remarks and the			
33,346	33,899	2,242	2,031	***				***					562,361		•••
58	133	2	1									32,281 765	38,452 138		
		-													
33,421	34,034	2,244	2,032									617,879	600,951	21.56	20.5
93,921	81,193	10,514	11,117	33,125	33,174	9,279	10,146		72,575	75,318	78,188	2,365,742 2	,925,764	100	100
								07.000	95 995				E09.055		
30,808	23,388	669	468	23,737	27,922 1,178	2,136	2,127	25,209	25,007 783	1,465	19,027	610,644	592,055		411
826	1,307	- Б	7	1,308	Const.	221		2	9	47	22	766	152		
-	••	-							25,799	14,463	20,686	645,426	683,281	22'62	21
31,674	24,697	674	475	25,066	29,106	2,357	2,261	25,843	20,700	14,40.5	20,080	640,420			
62,147	56,496	9,840	10,642	8,059	4,068	6,922	7,385	23,271	46,776	60,855	57,502	2,220,316 2	,292,483	77:48	78
			-		3,608	6,669	7,760	21,980	43,912	46,764	47,067	205,265	260,083		
5,339 87	5,961	249	239	7,482	4 454	253	125	1,289	2,858	14,044	10,407	27,340	26,211		***
6	2	1	"	24	в			2	в	47	28	209	160		
	6,063	250	241	8,059	4,068	6,922	7,885	23,271	46,776	60,855	57,502	232,923	286,454	10:49	12
432															
49,351	44,874	8,574	8,681									1,288,597	,280,302		
66	126	76	90									61,769	67,337	-	•••
20	1	8	6									1,226	. 322	-	***
49,437	45,001	8,658	8,777					,				1,351,592	1,347,961	60.87	58
												628,513	652,906		
7,268	PERMITTED NAMED	S000 (S0F5) (1	857				***					7,207	4,939		
9		BESTS TO	760	Contract of								181	223		
	1	1	7									635,901	658,068	28:64	2
7,278	5,432	932	1,624			-					57,502	9 290 316	2,292,483	100'	10
62,147	56,496	9,840	10,642	8,059	4,068	6,922	7,888	23,271	46,776	60,855		-,,,,,,,			
6,996	4,898	402	508	2,126								146,728		-	
				30	7		• 00	-		-		44			
						-"					1 7 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	146,971			
6,99	4,898	3 402	508	8 2,15	619		***		11	***	100000	140,877	202,410	PASSESSES.	THE REAL PROPERTY.

	1										THE PROPERTY OF	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN			STATE STATE STATE OF	
NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Anna Post-cards.	13 Anna 9 Post-cards.	9 Pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	9 Pie Labeis,	d Anna Envelopes.	I Anna Envelopes.	Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anns Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	6 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	13 Anna Labeis.	1 Rupes Labels.	Gross Value,	Discourt.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	- m	13,813	48	13,292	4,740,851	17,424	7,511,176	1,399,890	294,008	614'006	51,151	147,778	8,752	79,289	9,74,525	30,390
Madras	1,427,458	24,560	3	56,366	5,578,234	38,556	9,118,718	939,449	395,114	622,705	26,303	58,419	8,449	35,503	8,33,632	25,733
Bombay	1,525,680	18,460		74,379	7,349,808	16,498	8,982,284	1,025,852	458,730	578,644	43,111	124,870	14,203	169,589	10,65,426	83,169
North-Western Provinces (including Central India)	1,235,983	14,162	8,976	98,122	5,351,205	22,498	4,329,202	553,905	214,018	483,286	16,147	77,623	3,442	10,144	5,69,434	17,585
Punjab (including Sind)	1,177,236	28,882	16,144	209,485	6,528,928	50,083	4,115,251	872,453	288,631	614,539	16,819	124,351	5,595	21,763	7,06,249	21,045
Brilish Burma	35,840	5,510	1	19,568	218,073	3,823	741,932	246,210	80,831	126,877	8,702	28,074	6,288	22,860	1,34,320	4,113
Central Provinces	273,292	4,356	:	13,592	1,771,441	3,440	1,055,631	159,785	72,973	155,079	3,659	17,817	1,175	2,646	1,65,562	5,136
Oudh	243,088	2,907	5,136	23,794	604,368	1,840	710,634	125,903	36,571	62,629	1,241	9,766	412	1,199	82,380	2,519
Rejputana	86,080	1,840	1,920	4,942	893,344	2,944	381,909	75,398	88,629	69,493	3,794	23,854	1,965	5,443	120,68	2,837
Assum	128,768	4,962		<b>F9</b>	439,394	2,256	671,124	179,750	65,213	109,168	6,262	7,628	790	1,432	92,190	2,879
Behar	£92,56£	4,160	384	6,593	1,329,934	4,755	1,159,496	263,207	92,669	246,136	4,767	16,762	756	1,342	1,85,716	5,788
Eastern Bengal	174,976	544	1		471,136	192	987,890	145,415	50,112	108,607	3,152	5,103	696	484	95,840	2,981
			The state of the s				**		Posts							
Total of 1879-80	8,104,681 124,156	124,156	32,608	520,197	520,197 35,276,216	164,309	39,765,247	5,987,217	2,387,499	4,080,882	185,107	642,045	52,796	351,694	49,94,345*	1,54,175
TOTAL OF 1878-79				500.708	80.879.300	151 908	41.989.347	4 883 799	9 037 223	8.096.703	1.161.763	505,737	107,212	231,311	46,47,327	1,40,786

els. GROSS VALUE.	Rs.	5 1,70,873	4 2,16,887	5 2,71,014	1,72,425	3,20,252	17,097	61,367	36,446	10,158	19,860	31,842	11,868		13,40,089*	10.08 804
. 8 Anna Labe	No.	28,885	23,254	38,875	20,864	17,054	1,751	8,790	5,413	771	2,902	2,922	818		212,299	207,009
4 Anna Labels	No.	96,116	47,965	99,294	496,69	154,151	5,090	21,976	14,854	4,408	8,326	10,970	4,600	Au Series	537,214	513,601
2 Anna Labels, 4 Anna Labels, 8 Anna Labels.	No.	113,487	101,723	182,077	120,210	195,698	10,106	38,918	27,756	4,056	9,927	19,259	5,817		829,034	827,415
I Anna Labels.	No.	1,438,660	1,703,918	2,359,418	1,373,790	2,680,334	167,933	493,095	288,913	92,345	185,896	278,140	111,861		11,174,303	10.315.070
d Anna Labels.	No.	905,564	2,369,863	1,806,483	1,895,287	1,688,287	102,073	505,056	275,995	76,544	110,994	251,118	82,906		9,520,165	9 080 008
9 Pie Labels.	N6.		:	1,638		62	ı	:		:					1,700	8,000
A Anna Post-cards.	No.	1	10	16	404	320	:	768	:	:	:	. :	:		1,818	
				•	•	•					•					
															Total of 1879-80	TOTAL OF 1878-79
															of 18	0.40
													•		Total	Total
IRCLES.					ndia)	•	٠	•								
NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.					atral I	•				•	•	•	·			
s or P					ng Cer			•	•	•		•	•			
NAME					neladi											
					North-Western Provinces (including Central India)	d) .									-,	
					Provir	Punjab (including Sind)		S				•				
					stern	cludir	British Burma	Central Provinces					Eastern Bengal			
		Bengal	Madras	Bombay	h-We	ab (in	sh Bu	ral Pi	Oudh	Rajputana .	Assam	Behar	ern F	1.400		7 11

General and the Superintendents of Stamps.

THE		Total.		No.	37,069	61,404	49,425	47,229	2,525	153	11,109	26,001	1,140	2,318	24,782	8,818	271,973	282,089
POST TO		arcels	directed Packets.	No.	13	75	9	257	*	1	69	39	es .	*	18	2	427	999
RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.	UNPAID.		Letters. d	• No.	29,712	44,815	38,632	39,537	1,899	105	8,210	21,226	795	1,66	20,798	7,405	214,793	226,227
BY THE		1	Packets	No.	775	620	221	447	64	9	91	267	34	246	411	223	3,405	3.831
ERIAL I		-	Parcels, Pa	No.	33	178	23	228	9	1	m	363	10	9	110	17	1,006	800
CES RETURN	PAID.		Letters. Pa	No.	6,121	12,745	8,702	6,397	230	38	2,429	3,862	274	378	3,051	1,016	45,5431,006	44 907
ARTICLES		Louis	tered L	No.	415	2,971	1,812	363	29	4	373	244	24	8	888	152	6,789	0410
тне		Total.	21	No.	654,561	466,347	212,826	674,236	46,225	5,481	114,255	215,582	23,283	24,308	308,812	183,803	2,929,719	0.000110
SPATCH TO OST.		arcels	and re-di- rected Packets.	No.	640	1,004	i	889	п	7	8	127	14	47	282	36	2,816	
THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.	UNPAID.		Letters. an	No.	216,914	146,664	95,762	243,188	6,472	926	31,483	131,809	680'9	9,167	129,233	70,464	11,080,	
STRICT POS	G		Packets.	No.	3,662	2,789	46	6,711	478	192	2,019	575	618	860	1,520	916	19,386 1,090,171	
THE DE		-	Parcels. P	No.	2,689	. 156	45	4,229	236	33	873	1,575	258	106	978	1,378	.12,261	
POSTED IN IMPERIAL 1	PAID.	FAID.	Letters. Pr	No.	418,566	313,309	116,955	417,228	36,732	4,238	477,77	79,880	16,037	13,778	172,680	106,334		
ARTICLES		-	Registered I	No.	12,190	2,425	18	3,192	296	82	2,841	1,616	267	350	4,119	4,675	31,5741,773,511	
тнв		-	Total. Re	No.	704,726	1,231,655	808,362	765,216	44,590	7,663	121,916	248,025	23,978	27,188	322,699	200,114	4,506,132	
R FROM TI			Parcels and re-di- rected Packets.	No	1,054	2,223	290	942	61	¥00	150	209	17	88	604	222	5,865	
IAL POST O	UNFAID.	UNFAID	Letters. a	No.	285,223	874,271	373,507	332,836	11,789	1,153	41,613	129,679	6,884	11,723	164,051	90,932	.823,661	
ARTICLES EECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST			Packets.	No.	22,284	49,846	20,284	22,196	2,083	1,584	6,133	6,774	794	2,435	8,662	6,725	2,419,650 28,719 149,800 1,823,681	
VED FROM ST FOR DE			Parcels.	No.	2,121	2,621	2,779	.8,405	281	141	251	8,186		112	2,465	1,033	28,719	
STEICT PO	D. E.	.PAID.	Letters.	No	380,004	775,586	399,057	394,743	30,067	4,688	70,846	99,945	15,568	12,346	140,128	96,672		
ARTIC			Registered articles.	N N	14,040	27,108	12,445	6,094	300	62	2,923	3.232	35.45	514	6,789	4,530	78,437	
		NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.						North-Western Provinces			. 890						Total of 1879-80	1069
		NAME			Bengal	Madras	Bombay	North-W	Punjab	British Burms	Central 1	Ondh		Assam		H	Total	

	ń	·			TOTAE.	1879-80			1	1	14	000	602	4,112	2,498 12,607	7,044		12,571
1	TOTAL	28488±18501550×	290		1 6	1878-79.		-		1	#1 .	900	9	4,061	12,337	6,951		29,654
					EASTERN BENGAL.	1878-79. 1879-80.			1	1	1	G	>	131	131	164	0 10	1,125
68.	depart- hed.	Land Aller and A			-	1878-79.	1	1	i	1	1		Roj	u Bon	ri pop	Inclu		1
MPLOY	of cases ly punis	10800 105104-0	74 85	1880	BERAR.	1878-79, 1879-80.	,	1		1	1	F	1	264	464	197	319	1,273
FFICE !	Number of cases depart mentally punished.			7.9 and	Br	1878-79.	,		i	ı	1	11		203	87	347	313	1
g Post (	20000000		<u> </u>	APPENDIX No. IX. sers of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1879 and 1880	ASSAM.	1878-79.1879-80.	1	1	1	1	1	4		32	162	73	878	1,265
P OF TH	convicti		1	31st M	Ass	1878-79.1	1	:	,	ı	-	4	5	9 99	991	8	878	
THE PART OF THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYES.	Number of legal convictions.	22.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.2	218	on the	JTANA.	1878-79.1879-80.	1	1		1	7	7	40	64	43	13/	629	926
	Number			India	RAJPUTANA.	1878-79.1		1		ı	1	NO.	90	57	8 9	9	650	096
				, British	Опри.	1878-79. 1879-80.	1	1	1	ī	1	6	107	59	0 00	200	224	069
	j.	•••••	79-80 878-79	ent in	000	1878-79.1	81	1.3	1	1	1 *	6	90	98	73	Į,	299	088
•			Total of 1879-80 Total of 1878-79	. IX	CENTRAL. PROVINCES.	1878-79. 1879-80.		ı	1	ı	-	7	990	143	214	40/	783	1,623
			Tota To	No.	CENT	1878-79. 10	1	ı	ı		1	2	239	62	203		888	1,624
				PPENDIX	SURMA.		d	ı	1 1		-	1	20	42	80		10	154
				PPE1	BRITISH BURMA.	1878-79, 1879-80.	1	ı	1		1	1	19	39	111		10	181
,				A d other	and distributed in the latest	-	1		1		-	31	589	498	858		1,512	3,732
				rks an	PUNJAB (INCLUDING SIND).	878-79.18	1	:	, ,		09	83	109	471	83.5		- 1	3,542
				ers, Cle	ESTERN ES (IN- ENTRAL	79-80. 1	1	;	1 1		<del>2</del>	34	584	559	1,488		0000	3,982
				of Office	NOBLIE-WESTERN PROTINCES (IN- CLUDING CENTRAL- INDIA).	878-79, 18	1	1	1 1	4	+ 5	45	929	490	1,382			3,593
				frts :		19-80.1	ı		1 1		-	21	573	628	1,000	-	-	4,725
				oing the	Вожват.	878-79. 18	1		1. 1		-	16	899	879	778		X.E	4,465
		ndia) .		A Statement showing the staff of Officers, Clerks and othe	ď	79-80.1	1.		1 1	-	•	. 38	652	509	1,128		200 La	5,265 setem Ren
		Sentral I		Stateme	Марван,	878-79. 18	1 1 1		1	-		88	623	455	586		20001189	5,015 cneed Ra
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			4	1873-80, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1878-79, 1878-79, 1878-79, 1878-79, 1878-79, 1879-80	1 1	•	1	ſ		40	741	838	1,413	AND THE OWNER, CO.	200	5,269 setmentar G
		unces, (inc			BENGAL.	1878-70, 187	1 1	•	-	2	1	Ş.	845	757	1,636		2,500	6,353 C
		ngest offersa makey reb-Vestern Provinces, (including Central India) rish, (including Sind) ritsh Burna ntlah Provinces of the Sind intakin san san san san san san san san san sa				-1	ector General of the Post Office inty Director Gene-	tant Director Gen-	Post (	d Deputy Post-	rintendents and spectors of Fost fees, including reonal Assistants	the Postmasters neral masters (including	stmesters)	SOURCE SERVICE	Siven and other		5300 <b>8</b> 0	Toris. 6,333 5,269 5,015 5,205 4,46 4,725 5,983 3,983 3,542 3,732 151 154 1,623 890 69C 940 ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

## APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Postal Department for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.	0.01.007	9 49 608		47,789
Bengal	3,91,397 2,04,247	3,43,608 1,98,494		5,753
Iadras	3,19,893	2,90,842		29,051
Sombay	3,10,000	2,00,012		
forth-Western Provinces, (including	3,71,998	3,48,381		23,617
Central India)	2,83,763	3,05,187	21,424	
British Burma	59,019	73,790	14,771	•••
Central Provinces	94,160	88,164		5,996
oudh	76,839	71,969		4,870
Rajputana	65,007	62,991		2,016
Assam .	45,694	49,380	3,686	•••
Behar	1,53,171	1,54,214	1,043 34,350	•••
Castern Bengal	25,919	60,269	34,300	•••
TOTAL .	20,91,107	20,47,289	75,274	1,19,092
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.	7		and the same	
Bengal	9,97,984	9,75,783		22,201
Madras	8,04,345	8,33,630	29,285	***
Rombay	9,95,189	10,59,534	64,345	•••
North-Western Provinces, (including	F 40 F00	FRORIT	29,012	***
Central India)	5,43,703	5,72,715	1,36,821	**
Punjab, (including Sind)	5,71,852 1,27,565	7,08,673 1,34,323	6,758	***
British Burma	1,55,233	1,65,535	10,302	
Central Provinces	79,406	82,380	2,974	
Oudh	68,959	87,223	18,264	
Rajputana Assam	84,314	91,857	7,543	
Behar	1,74,322	1,85,722	11,400	
Eastern Bengal	39,014	95,840	56,826	•••
Total .	46,41,886	49,93,215	3,73,530	22,201
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage				
Stamps	1,40,962	1,55,316	14,354	
			3,59,176	22,201
NET TOTAL .	45,00,924	48,37,899	5,55,170	22,201
			1	
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.	40.00	4 80 800	F 500	
Percel	1,69,021		7,708	9 000
Madras	2,20,573	2,16,887	30,416	3,686
Bombay	2,40,425	2,70,841	30,410	
North-Western Provinces, (including	1,79,896	1,73,068		6,828
Central India) Punjab, (including Sind)	2,80,064	3,20,922	40,858	
British Burma	14,139	17,095	2,956	
Central Provinces	60,958	61,367	409	
Oudh a	35,109	36,446	1,337	
Rajputana	8,041	12,003	3,962	
Assam	17,768	19,806	2,038	
Behar	31,792	31,842	50	•••
Eastern Bengal	5,231	11,868	6,637	
TOTAL .	12,63,017	13,48,874	96,371	10,514
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office. Bengal	2,925	4,497	1,572	
Bombay	1,64,067	1,60,145		3,925
		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1,572	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease
Postal Service —continued.  Miscellaneous.	Rs.	Rs.	Řs.	Rs.
Bengal	$ \begin{cases} (w) & 2,388 \\ 5,543 \\ (s) & 9 \end{cases} $	(w) 2,449 6,586	} 1,095	
Madras	$ \begin{cases} (w) & 900 \\ 2,345 \\ (s) & 1 \end{cases} $	(w) 1,009 6,117	3,880	
Bombay	$ \begin{cases} (w) & 3,325 \\ 13,439 \\ (s) & 11 \end{cases} $	(w) 1,942 16,773 (s) 25	1,965	****
North-Western Central India) Provinces, (including	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} g & (w) & 228 \\ 5,284 & 6 \end{array} $	(w) 240 6,443 (s) 3	} 1,168	
Punjab, (including Sind)	$ \begin{array}{c cccc}  & 282 \\  & 3,557 \\  & & 2 \end{array} $	(w) 214 9,180	} 5,553	
British Burma	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \cdot & & & 960 \\  & & & 485 \\  & & & 3 \end{array} $	(w) 1,164 1,414	} 1,130	
Central Provinces	$. \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} (w) & 72 \\ & 1,174 \end{array} \right.$	} 1,762	516	
Oudh	. (s) 1	} 1,414	864	
Rajputana	. \ (8) 479 3	} 690	208	
Assam	$ \begin{cases} (w) & 420 \\ 262 \\ (s) & 1 \end{cases} $		} 2,147	
Behar	$ \begin{bmatrix} (w) & 24 \\ 844 \\ (s) & 1 \end{bmatrix} $	(w) 36 2,867	} 2,034	
Eastern Bengal	. 122	{ (w) 12 652	} 542	
Total (a)	42,720	63,822	21,102	

\* (a) Including Sale Proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide, Postal Rates, &c., and Passagemoney in Dâk Boats, as follows:—

	Sale of Postal G		Passage-money in Dâk Boats.			
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.		
Bengal	258 298	Rs. 488 419 393 422 474	Rs. 693 7,834	Rs. 694 9,622		
British Burma Central Provinces Oudh Rajputana Assam Behar Eastern Bengal	. 106 28 43 8 44 46 2	216 72 78 22 115 95 34	288			
TOTAL	. 1,481	2,828	8,816	10,594		

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—continued.  Total of Postal Service.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	15,69,267 12,32,411	15,09,652 12,56,137	23,726	59,615
North-Western Provinces, (including	17,36,349	18,00,102	63,753	
Central India)	11,01,115 11,39,520	11,00,850	2,04,656	265
British Burma	2,02,171	13,44,176 2,27,786	25,615	
Central Provinces , Oudh	3,11,597	3,16,828	5,231	.,.
Rajputana	1,91,904 1,42,489	1,92,209 1,62,907	305 20,418	
Assam	1,48,459	1,63,873	15,414	
Behar	3,60,154	3,74,681	14,527	
Eastern Bengal	70,286	1,68,641	98,355	•••
Total .	82,05,722	86,17,842	4,72,000	59,880
Deduct-Discount on sale of Postage		1 (2 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m		1-4-90
Stamps	1,40,962	1,55,316	14,354	
NET TOTAL .	80,64,760	84,62,526	4,57,646	59,880
Deduct—	eng a di			
Amount credited to the London Post Office.				
Bengal	1,64,525	1,22,598		41,927
Bombay	4,27,643	3,47,939		79,704
	5,92,168	4,70,537		1,21,631
Payment to Colonial and Foreign				
Administrations.		0.000	0.000	
Demitay		2,263	2,263	••
TOTAL .	5,92,168	4,72,800	2,263	1,21,631
Net Amount.	14.04.740	10.07.054		15.000
ladras	14,04,742 12,32,411	13,87,054 12,56,137	23,726	17,688
ombay	13,08,706	14,49,900	1,41,194	
Orth-Western Provinces, (including Central India)	11,01,115	11,00,850		0.0 %
unjab, (including Sind)	11,39,520	13,44,176	2,04,656	265
ritish Burma entral Provinces .	2,02,171	2,27,786	25,615	170 188
ondh	3,11,597 1,91,904	3,16,828 1,92,209	5,231	•••
lajputana	1,42,489	1,62,907	20,418	
Assam	1,48,459 3,60,154	1,63,873	15,414	•••
lastern Bengal	70,286	3,74,681 1,68,641	14,527 98,355	***
TOTAL .	76,13,554	81,45,042	5,49,441	17,953
Deduct-Discount on sale of Postage				
Stamps	1,40,962	1,55,316	14,354	
NET AMOUNT .	74,72,592	79,89,726	5,35,087	17,953

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-Postal Branches.			AVS.	As.
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	96,938	1.00.000		
North-Western Provinces (including	00,000	1,00,892	3,954	••
Central India)	1,52,330	1,25,087		27,243
Punjab, (including Sind)	8,56,272	11,75,179	3,18,907	
Total .	11,05,540	14,01,158	3,22,861	27,243
	<del></del>		-	
		Ž.		
Military Van Dâle.				1.0
Punjab	2,70,621	3,00,385	29,764	
		0,00,000	20,704	
		-		
Comment Comments				
Passenger Service.				
North-Western Provinces, (including				
Central India)	1,070	1,490	420	
Punjab, (including Sind)	96,395	1,65,362	68,967	
Behar	121	•••		121
	OF 400	annual service and annual service annual service and annual service annual service and annual service and annual service and annual service annual s		
Total .	97,586	1,66,852	69,387	121
			_	
Wednesday Design				
Total of Non-Postal Branches.  Bengal	06.000	1.00.000	9.054	
North-Western Provinces, (including	96,938	1,00,892	3,954	***
Central India)	1,53,400	1,26,577		26,823
Punjab, (including Sind)	12,23,288	16,40,926	4,17,638	
Behar	121			121
	and the second		7,0	
	10 N 1		- 4	
Total .	14,73,	18,68,395	4,21,592	26,944

Comparative Statement showing the Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease,
POSTAL SERVICE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries and Establishment.			Yellow Street	
Director General of the Post Office of	1.00.946	1.08 501	D 100	
India	1,00,346	1,07,521	7,175	
Accountant General to the Post Office .	81,833	93,906	12,073	
Bengal	7,97,665	7,62,839	•••	34,826
Madras	7,10,064	7,32,260	22,196	
Bombay	8,14,774	8,72,346	57,572	20000
North-Western Provinces, (including Central India)	5,88,441	6,17,792	29,351	
Punjab, (including Sind)	5,03,146	5,16,289	13,143	
British Burma	1,00,372	1,07,883	7,511	•••
Central Provinces	2,21,280	2,18,902		2,378
Oudh	1,02,613	1,04,142	1,529	enti teggi. A
Rajputana	1,18,376	1,28,012	9,636	
Assam	1,60,497	1,74,797	14,300	
Behar	1,84,950	1,91,912	6,962	
Eastern Bengal	51,983	1,26,665	74,682	
Railway Mail Service	4,53,063	5,11,239	58,176	
			Alleria de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de	-
Total .	49,89,403	52,66,505	3,14,306	37,204
·				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office of				7 - 3 10 - 10 - 3
Accountant General to the Post Office .	9,951 4,510	10,999 7,967 ((a) 730	1,048 3,457	
Bengal	$\begin{cases} (a) & 259 \\ 1,21,191 \end{cases}$	$\begin{bmatrix} (a) & 730 \\ 1,10,986 \end{bmatrix}$	(	
	(c) 1,194	(c) 2,480 (g) 3,300	\ \	5,148
Madras	$\int {(a)} {262 \atop 78,145}$	(a) 394 65,797	)	
dauras .	$\binom{(b)}{(c)}$ 27,766 $\binom{(b)}{1,821}$	(b) $-245$ $(c)$ 3,593	( " )	38,455
Pombon	$\begin{cases} (a) & 159 \\ 1,87,768 \end{cases}$	(a) 707	19.00 mm 19	
Bombay	(b) 25,411 $(c)$ 15,676	(c) 17,022	···	37,816
North-Western Provinces, (including Central India)	$\begin{cases} (a) & 142 \\ 82,462 \\ (c) & 2,102 \end{cases}$	(a) 143 1,09,663 (c) 750	25,850	
Punjab, (including Sind)	$ \begin{pmatrix} (a) & 520 \\ 76,831 \\ (b) & 1,143 \\ (c) & 680 \end{pmatrix} $	$ \begin{cases} (a) & 83 \\ 98,732 \\ (c) & 2,580 \end{cases} $	22,221	
Carried over .	6,37,993	6,09,150	52,576	81,419

HEADS OF CH	ARGES.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service - Miscellaneous and Cont	-continued. ingencies -contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brou	ght forward .	6,37,993	6,09,150	52,576	81,419
British Burma .		{ (c) 11,086 92	$\begin{cases} (a) & 10 \\ & 5,829 \\ (c) & 323 \\ (e) & 5,881 \end{cases}$	865	
Central Provinces		$ \begin{cases} (a) & 60 \\ (b) & 3,486 \\ & 23,134 \\ (c) & 166 \end{cases} $	(a) 30 $(b)$ 646 $24,313$ $(c)$ 1,322	}	535
Oudh	• • • •	$\begin{cases} (a) & 14 \\ (c) & 19,400 \\ (c) & 71 \end{cases}$	(a) 16 14,235 (c) 180	<b></b>	5,054
Rajputana		$\begin{cases} (a) & 4 \\ 19,181 \\ (c) & 30 \end{cases}$	(a) 8 14,570 (c) 4,233	}	404
Assam		{ (c) 25,655 75	$ \begin{cases} (a) & 89 \\ 21,099 \\ (b) & 784 \\ (c) & 330 \end{cases} $	}	3,428
Behar W		$\begin{cases} (a) & 339 \\ 10,651 \\ (c) & 189 \end{cases}$	(a) 29 10,637 (c) 50	}	463
Eastern Bengal .		(a) 93 5,137 (c) 37	(a) 147 9,016	} 3,896	
Railway Mail Service		(a) 255 (i)3,04,043 (f) 58,623 (d) 12,494 (b) 2,081	$\begin{pmatrix} (a) & 146 \\ (e) 94,895 \\ (f) 51,332 \\ 2,44,535 \\ (d) 14,478 \end{pmatrix}$	27,890	•••
	TOTAL* .	11,34,389	11,28,313	85,227	91,303

- (a) Law charges.

- (a) Law charges.
  (b) Famine charges.
  (c) Compensation for loss of Insured Parcels.
  (d) Special Train hire.
  (e) Payments to State Railways.
  (f) Haulage of Sorting Carriages.
  (g) Payments to Railway Tonga and Steam Service.
  (h) Naga Expedition.
  (i) Includes Rs. 88 476 on account of payments to Kill
- (h) Naga Expedition.
   (i) Includes Rs. 88,476 on account of payments to State Railways.

						1878-79.	1879-80.
* Including Printing	charge	s				Rs.	Rs.
Bengal						8,127	2,933
Madras						1,310	1,437
Bombay						14,885	23,930
North-Western I	rovince	, (inc	luding (	entral	India)	34,933	67,598
Punjab, (includir						29,104	40,001
British Burma							140
Central Province	8					1,053	1,030
Oudh	3.80					10,194	6,343
Rajputana						4,869	1,607
Assam							
Behar						286	
Eastern Bengal	15-42	8				5	22
Railway Mail Ser	vice					17,557	21,287
			Tor	AL .	. –	1,22,323	1,66,278
							-

APPENDIX No. X -continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease,
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postal Service -continued.		100 March 100 Ma		
Mail Curt (after deducting charges for passenger Service).			eder Control Sea 1997	
Bengal	13,892	7,885		6,007
Madras	2,427	7,800	5,373	
Bombay	1,02,370	99,322		3,048
North-Western Provinces, (including Central India)	38,646	41,726	3,080	
Punjab, (including Sind)	2,36,278	3,03,556	67,278	
British Burma	1,510	1,350		160
Central Provinces	14,074	15,117	1,043	
Oudh	3,360	3,996	636	
Rajputana	_147			-143
Behar	1,398	501		
TOTAL .	4,13,808	4,81,253	77,410	9,968
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	3	7	4	
Madras	179	214	35	
Bombay	621	925	304	
British Burma	117	95		22
TOTAL .	920	1,241	343	29
-		and the second s	90	
Construction and Repairs of Buildings.				
Bengal	10,122	9,303		819
Madras	344	180		164
Bombay	1,007	836		17
North-Western Provinces, (including				
Central India)	950	369		58
Punjab, (including Sind)	726	699	•••	2
Carried forward .	13,149	11,387		1,76

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	* Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE —continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction and Repairs of Buildings—continued.				IVS.
Brought forward .	13,149	11,387		1,762
British Burma	217	5		212
Central Provinces	1,047	870		177
Oudh	69	279	210	
Rajputana	1	305	304	
Assam :	1,687	1,471		216
Behar	897	1,110	213	
Eastern Bengal	1,608	634		974
Railway Mail Service	113	62		51
		-		
TOTAL .	18,788	16,123	727	3,392
-	130			
	9.1 11			
· · Total of Postal Service.				
Director General of the Post Office of	7 10 005	440 500	0.000	
India	1,10,297	1,18,520	8,223	•••
Accountant General to the Pest Office .	86,343	1,01,873	15,530	*6.706
Bengal	9,44,326	8,97,530	***	46,796
Madras	8,21,008	8,09,993	***	11,025
Bombay	11,47,786	11,64,627	16,841	***
North-Western Provinces, (including Central India)	7,12,743	7,70,443	57,700	
Punjab, (including Sind)	8,19,324	9,21,939	1,02,615	· · · · ·
British Burma	1,13,394	1,21,376	7,982	***
Central Provinces	2,63,247	2,61,200		2,047
Oudh	1,25,527	1,22,848		2,679
Rajputana	1,37,445	1,47,128	9,683	
Assam	1,87,914	1,98,570	10,656	***
Behar	1,98,424	2,04,239	5,815	
Eastern Bengal	58,858	1,36,462	77,604	
Railway Mail Service	8,30,672	9,16,687	86,015	
		CD-12 415	9.00.007	00 101
TOTAL :	65,57,308	68,93,435	3,98,664	62,537

## APPENDIX No. X-concluded.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1878-79.	1879-80,	Increase.	Decrease.
Non-Postal Branches.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bullock Train.		0 IH		
Bengal	1,10,600	1,18,330	7,730	
North-Western Provinces, (including Central India)	1,08,335	77,950		30,385
ounjab, (including Sind)	5,83,841	8,92,494	3,08,653	
Dudh	1,474	950		524
TOTAL .	8,04,250*	10,89,724*	3,16,383	30,909
				31.74
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	2,23,632	2,86,882	63,250	•••
Total .	2,23,632	2,86,882	63,250	•••
				* Skrey
Passenger Service.				
North-Western Provinces, (including Central India)	1,070	1,490	420	
Punjab, (including Sind)	96,395	1,65,362	68,967	••
Behar	121			
Total .	97,586	1,66,852	69,387	121
Subsidy Payments to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited	7,12,000	7,12,000		
TOTAL .	7,12,000	7,12,000		•••
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	8,22,600	8,30,330	7,730	•••
North-Western Provinces, (including Central India)	1,09,405	75,981		33,424
Punjab, (including Sind)	9,03,868	13,44,738	4,40,870	
Oudh	1,474	950		524
Behar	121			121
Central Provinces	*	3,459	3,459	
GRAND TOTAL .	18,37,468	22,55,458	4,52,059	34,069

1879-80,	Ė	KO GG EDE	000,000,50	11,28,313	4.81.253		1,241	16,123	10000	68,93,435			10,89,724	2.86.882		1,66,852	7,12,000	00 55 450
1878-79.	7.	40 80 402	entionies.	11,34,389	4,13,808		920	18,788	1 00	65,57,308			8,04,250	2,23,632		97,586	7,12,000	18 87 469
Heads of Charges.	I.—Postal. Service	given and the second se		Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	Mail Cart (after deducting Charges for Passenger Service)		Bounty Money due to Ships' Captains for conveyance of Mails .	Construction and Repairs of Buildings	E	TOTAL			II.—Non-Postal Branches.  Bullock Train	Military Van Dâk, Punjab		Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company,	Total
1879-80.	Rs.	20,47,289	48,37,899	13,48,874	1,64,642	63,822	00.00	04,02,026			3	4,72,800	79,89,726		14,01,158	3,00,385	1,66,852	18,68,395
1878-79.	Bs.	20,91,107	45,00,924	12,63,017	1,66,992	42,720	10000	50,04,700		,	9	9,92,168	74,72,592		11,05,549	2,70,621	97,586	14,78,747
HEADS OF RECEIVES.	I.—POSTAL SERVICE.	Cash Receipts .	Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps	Sale of Service Postage Stamps	Due by the London Post Office	Miscellaneous (i. e., Sale of Waste Papers, &c.)	É	TOTAL	В 1878-79. 1879-80. В 1878-79. 1879-80.	68 4,	Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations 2,263		Net Amount	II.—Non-Postal Branches.	Bullock Train	Military Van Dâk, Punjab	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	TOTAL

#### APPENDIX

Account showing the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue, &c.,

[Note.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

	Postage	REVENUE PRO		receipts.		deduction of foreign coun-	deducting also			postage be not eccipt.	in cash.	POSTAL TACLES TRE BACH
YEAR,	Sale of stamps to public.	*official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficient- ly paid letters, &c.	Miscellaneous cash	Total receipts.	Net receipts after postage due to tries.	Net rerespts, d	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts	Deficit, if official postage reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revent propor realized in cash.	Post offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	12007-001			. +	algorithm (				2			
						1			Rs.	Rs.		No.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		3,88,755		NO.
1853-54		24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421		"	
1854-55 (esti- } .		13,00,000	22,72,910		35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	**	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,466	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,401	2,66,685	13,53,977		753
1850-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445		779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,031		810
1858-59	11,93,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43 291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140		835
1959-60 .	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37.911	16,01,334	11,45,678		852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,81,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519		889
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,946	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909		942
1862-63	18,03,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853		1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,598	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117		1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	\$9,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000		1,191
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357		1,538
1866-67 (11)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20.994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868		1,738
mouths) ; '		23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	***	2,205
1867-68 . ,	25,42,261		1	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	- 41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497		2,589
1968-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976			68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396		2.54
1860-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,385	67,550	72,59,117			and the	28,05,328	14,33,796		31
1670-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567		7,58,932		2,884
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,051	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637		34,539	
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427		
1673-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	\$1.28	
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,4°,732	48,66,162	\$5,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31.23	
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30.97	
1626-77	37,13,988	12,06,884	21,80.914	37,183	71,88,259	66,98,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,939	3,05,895	30.71	
1877-78	41,22,910	12,86,186	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29-33	4,107
1878-79 , .	45,00,924	12.63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,738	26.62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24.86	4,409

Column 2. - These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3, - The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1805-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and nuwspapers, &c.), from that year on to 1872-73, after which a lew privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolahs (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

Column 5.—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3,

No. XII...

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1879-80.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.]

RECEP- OPEN A END OF YEAR,	POSTAL ZINES.				DELIVERY.							ARTICLES FINAL- LY UND SCIVER- ED AFFER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LIETTEN OFFICES.			EUROPI	to the P. & O. Co., i. e., of thy after deduction of sea	
The state of the s	Village postmen.	Railway,	Mail cart, horses, camels, &c.	Rupher or boat lines.	Sea.	Total milesge.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Total.	Number.	on	Number of registered	20000	Beceived from Europe by P. & O.Co.'s steamers.	Indian share of loss sidy to the P. & O. subsidy after dedu
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	2000		(30)	(31)
							Three	digits om	itted in ti	ese five	columns.		1	T			
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles,	Miles.	Miles.			1	1							
		<b> </b>					No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No	No.	No.	£
**			6,127				17,260	100		9	19,473						
**		140		57 min	- 10000	30,59	and the second	(See Section )	463	13	29,618						
	""			San Karte		36,313	29,508	3,135	477	17:	33,286						
•••	""			ition availa	la de la company	4 15	33,863	3,772	492	173	38,303		13				
		273				36,933	37,458	5,272	533	177	43,441				-		
***		582		33,232		39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	52,938						
		711	5,861	32,765		39,33	42,637	5,262	564	268	48,733						
in.	-	1,046	5,740	36,784		43,570	42,981	4,652	\$63	293	48,400		1				
		1,798	4,722	39,034		45,554	42,347	4,290	561	32	47,459						
		2,352	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	34	1 49,702						
***		2,473	5,156	33,858	5,137	46,619	48,907	4,648	556	311	52,462			1			
		2,904	5,3)9	33,320	4,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	56,968						
		3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54.797	5,134	579	402	60,913						
w		3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	59,849						
		3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,587	5,411	651	525	69,154		*		un .		
•••		4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	6,778	699	623	75,987						
1,422		4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	84,534						75,110
4	-	4,993	4,176	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	691	1,127	85,689						69,150
1,885		5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	-51,637	* 80,636	6,840	675	1,409	89,561			430			68,110
3,299	•••	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	93,157			478			61,072
3,554		5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	109,235	1,035,440	.91	542			54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	109,353	9,365	792	1,608	116,119	922,001	.79	610			57,170
6,457	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	119,470	781,487	66	633			53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,657	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	122,541	691,261	.26	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	66,685
5,809	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,909	909	1,827	128,826	667,170	.21	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,741
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	131,899	635,901	.48		2,862,213	2,873,819	70,000
,892	2,795	8,567	3,034	32,270	13,547	57,4181	28,5671	11.251	1,074	2,085	142,977 6	58,068	.46		3,021,980	3,035,403	95,700

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3 and 4. The comparison coin there with the year 1872.73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

The amounts shown are estimated Including post-cards.

Columns 21 to 25. - Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 25 and 27. - Those figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Columns 28.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1
(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places cast of Suez.

Being the adjusted amounts properly debitable to each year,

Printed and published for the GOVE. OF INDIA at the Office of SUPPLY, GOVE PRINTING, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.



## SUPPLEMENT The Gazette of India.

No 13.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

#### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

#### REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA FOR 1880.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Surveys),-under date, Fort William, the 19th March 1881, No. 125.

Read-

The Report of the Geological Survey of India and of the Geological Museum, Calcutta, for 1880, received with the Superintendent's letter dated 1st February 1881.

#### RESOLUTION.

The following field work was done by the Department during the year. The mapping of the Gondwana rocks of the Pranhita-Godavari basin was completed by Mr. King. Mr. Hughes explored the tract of country lying chiefly in the Rewah State, which comprises a large part of the drainage area of the Sone and its principal tributaries. Mr. Hacket continued his work in Rajputana, completing his survey of the Arvali region. Further search for fossils was carried on by Mr. Theobald in the Sewaliks, but the results were not very satisfactory in consequence of a portion of the ground traversed having been recently explored for the same purpose. Mr. Theobald subsequently made fresh investigations into the glacial phenomena of the outer Himalayan region, to which he had already given much attention. Mr. Wynne completed the survey of certain areas which had been left blank in his map of Hazara. A large area in Dardistan and Baltistan, on the north-west confines of Cashmere, was examined by Mr. Lydekker, and important information has been obtained regarding these distant regions. Advantage was taken of the presence of our troops in Southern Afghanistan to attempt an exploration of the mineral resources of that country, which was entrusted to Mr. Griesbach. It was impossible in the disturbed state of the country to carry out any detailed examination of its geological features; but Mr. Griesbach's observations, extending as they did from the Indus to the Helmund, will, no doubt, possess considerable interest to the scientific world. The Governor General in Council desires particularly to acknowledge Mr. Griesbach's admirable devotion to duty during the trials to which he was exposed, in common with the troops, in the

course of the campaign.

2. The publications of the year consisted of four parts of the Memoirs of the Department, completing volumes XV, XVI and XVII, being accounts of the Ramkola coal-fields, the coastal region of the Carnatic, its continuation further north in the Godavari area, and the Trans-Indus continuation of the Salt Range. The publications of the Palæontologica Indica comprised four parts, all of which were important contributions to the series. The volume of Records for the year contained twenty-two papers, as in the previous year. The work on the economic geology of India which Mr. Ball has been selected to prepare will be a useful supplement to the Manual already published, and will, no doubt, prove of much value as an account of the mineral resources of the empire.

3. The question of providing by legislation for the inspection of coal mines in Bengal, which had been discussed from time to time for a considerable period, was finally dealt with during the year. The Government of India found no reason for insisting on official inspection of the mines, and decided to refrain from any interference beyond procuring, by executive action and with the consent of the mine-owners, maps of underground workings, to be deposited with the Superintendent of the Geological Survey. The demand for these maps will ensure the maintenance of a permanent record of the underground workings by the mine-owners themselves, and such a record cannot fail to have some effect in checking dangerous extensions of workings.

4. The two Native probationers of the Department were usefully employed during the year, but they are said to have shown no capacity for independent research, and it is doubtful whether they will be found suited for the higher work of the Department. The Government of India is not, however, on this account disposed to abandon the experiment of introducing Natives into the Geological Survey. There is reason to believe that better results will be obtained by paying greater regard to the preliminary educational training of candidates. Mr. Pramatha Nath Bose, B.Sc. and F.G.S., who was appointed an Assistant during the year, was fully qualified for admission into the Department, and it may be hoped that he will be found quite equal to the practical work of the Survey.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey for information and communication to the officers of the Department, and also that it be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

(True Extract.)

C. W. BOLTON, Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PRIZE FOR THE BEST MACHINE OR PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE RHEA FIBRE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Agriculture and Horticulture),—under date, Fort William, the 19th March 1881, Nos. 5 98-111.

#### RESOLUTION.

Read the following papers on the subject of the renewal of the offer of a prize for the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the Böhmeria nivea, popularly known under the names of Rhea, Ramie and China grass:—

Notification No. 45, dated the 31st August 1877. Resolution No. 187, dated the 9th August 1879. Letter from E. C. Buck, Esq., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 699 A, dated the 7th November 1879. Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 18, dated the 19th December 1879. Preliminary Report of the Committee appointed to test the rhea fibre-extracting

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated the 25th February 1880.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 107, dated the 12th August 1880, and

Letter from W. Duff Bruce, Esq., C. E., dated the 7th February 1881, submitting the final Report of the above Committee.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

With a view to the development of a regular industry in the fibre of the rhea plant, the Government of India offered in 1870-71 a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for its preparation. It was believed, from the information before the Government of India at the time, that the only real obstacle to the utilization of this staple was the want of suitable machinery for the preparation of the fibre. Only one machine was, however, presented for trial; and as it was found to be imperfect in some important respects after having been carefully tested in the autumn of 1872, the Government decided

that the inventor should not be adjudged the full reward.

2. As the need for a good machine appeared still to exist, and no inventor had in the meantime come forward, the Government of India decided in 1877 to renew the offer of a prize. Accordingly, Notification No. 45 of the 31st August of that year was issued and widely published in India, Europe and America. Briefly, its terms were that a reward of Rs. 50,000 would be given to the inventor of the best machine or process which would separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark of the Böhmeria nivea, and a reward of Rs.10,000 to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it was adjudged to possess merit, and to be capable of adaptation to practical uses without difficulty. The machine or process required was to be "capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer." The machinery was to be simple, strong, durable and inexpensive, and suited for erection in plantations where rhea was grown. The competition was to take place at Saháranpur, and the Government was to provide shelter and accommodation for the competing machines, as well as the motive power required. The Government was also to pay for the transport of all machines from the sea coast to Saháranpur up to a limit of one ton for each machine, and to allow a free second class ticket by rail to that station to any person in charge of a machine.

3. The trials were fixed to commence on the 15th September 1879, and the following Committee of Judges was eventually appointed to conduct them:

President.—E. C. Buck, Esq., C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Members .- W. Duff Bruce, Esq., C.E., Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, Calcutta; Angus Campbell, Esq., Superintendent of the Canal Foundry and Workshop, Roorkee; and Dr. Murray Thomson, Chemical Examiner to Government, North-Western Provinces.

4. Twenty-four applications for permission to compete were received; but only ten competitors ultimately arrived at Saháranpur, and of these, three\*

\* Mr. J. Atherton, from England. Mr. S. Peart, from Mirzapore. Mr. J. F. Robinson, from Agra.

withdrew from the competition. The trials were held in September and October 1879. The following is a list of the competitors and a brief account of their machines

I.-Mr. J. P. Vander Ploeg .- His appliances consisted of a crushing machine and scutching machine. He cleaned the fibre finally by boiling it in a prepared liquor.

II .- Mons. J. Nagoua .- His appliances consisted of a combined crushing and scutching machine, the same machine being adaptable for both

III.—Dr. R. H. Collyer.—He departed much from his original specification. He ended by boiling the stems first in water with a very little soda. He then passed the stems through a machine which broke them up, and again through the same machine to clean them. He produced and used also another machine worked by hand. The smaller or hand-machine cost only £60, but it would not be suitable for a re-

IV.—The Paris machine belongs to a French Ramie Fibre Company, Messrs. Laberie and Berthet, who have exhibited in Paris. The machine crushed the stems, which were kept constantly wetted. Then the fibre was steeped in a bleaching liquor, and an alkaline

V.-Mr. J. Cameron.-He abandoned the machines described in his speci-

fication, and brought a hand implement.

VI.—Mr. C. F. Amery.—He altered his specification. He broke the stems in a crushing machine, boiled them in an alkaline solution, and then passed them through the breaking machine again.

VII.-Mr. C. E. Blechynden.-He abandoned his original specification. He steamed the stems, then peeled them by hand, and then beat

them by hand with mallets.

5. The fibre turned out by each of the competing machines was carefully packed and despatched to the Secretary of State, with a view to its being tested and reported upon by experts in the trade at home. The reports received from the Secretary of State with his despatch of August 12th, 1880, concur in stating that the samples are far inferior to the fibre imported into England from China, the value of which at that period was £50 a ton. The samples of which the reports speak most favourably were—
No. 28 (M. Nagoua) described by Messrs. Mark, Dawson and Company,

of Bradford, as containing "some good fibre, and fairly market able." This was valued at £26 by the brokers (Messrs. Noble

and Company).

No. 33 (Mr. Cameron) valued by the brokers at £15, £18 and £11 respectively.

respectively. No. 35)

Messrs. Mark, Dawson and Son approved of No. 33 as being "the best sample as far as freedom from bark was concerned; but the fibre was broken and tangled, would never give so large a yield in sliver as No. 28, nor would the sliver to be so long: on the whole it is the most valuable sample."

No. 34 is a "nice clean sample similar but not equal to No. 33."

The brokers (Messrs. Noble and Company) remark of the whole series submitted to them:—"none of these samples are nearly up to the requirements. The only one is No. 28, which could be used for China grass purposes, and this would only sell freely when the market is bare of the regular fibre."

6. The reports of the experts were sent to the Committee, and they have now furnished their final report and recommendations. As no competitor has produced a fibre of a value even approaching the amount fixed in the Resolution of August 1877, the Committee do not recommend the grant of either of the prizes to any of the competitors. They are, however, of opinion that some of the machines possess sufficient merit to warrant the grant of a reward to the owners, machines possess sufficient merit to warrant the grant of a reward to the owners, and the gentlemen mentioned by them as deserving of remuneration are Messrs. Nagoua, Vander Ploeg and Cameron. The fibre turned out by Mr. Vander Ploeg was valued less highly than that produced by Messrs. Nagoua and Cameron; but the Committee attribute this to the fact that he aimed at producing the fibre in a finished state fit for the spinner (a condition in which it is understood that the English dealer does not require it) and not to the spinner. understood that the English dealer does not require it), and not to the inability of his machines to yield as good fibre as those of Messrs. Nagoua and Cameron. They remark also that there is little novelty in Mr. Cameron's process, and that it is only an improvement on a method by which fibre is actually extracted from various plants by the natives of India. The same method is also applied in many of the Indian jails for the extraction of aloe fibre. The process is simple enough to be employed by the natives with hardly any instruction, and any kind of stems, green or dry, short or long, could be treated by it; but it would be difficult of application in a rhea plantation where the stems of many acres of land would have to be worked off quickly. Having regard to these circumstances, the Committee recommend that a grant of Rs. 5,000 each be made to Messrs. Nagoua and Vander Ploeg, and another of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Cameron.

7. As none of the fibre produced came up to the conditions prescribed, the Governor General in Council agrees that the prizes offered by the Government of India in 1877 cannot be awarded. At the same time he concurs in the Committee's opinion that some recognition of their efforts is due to the three gentlemen, whose machines yielded the best results or appeared to possess superior merit, and he sanctions the grant to them of the sums recommended

by the Committee.

8. From the low valuation put by the English firms on the samples of fibre produced at the late competition it does not seem probable that Indian rhea fibre will be able, for the present at least, to compete successfully with the Chinese product; while the experience which has been so far gained also points to the conclusion that in most parts of India the cultivation of rhea cannot be undertaken with profit. Rhea is naturally an equatorial plant, and it requires a moist air, a rich soil and plenty of water, while extremes of temperature are unfavourable to it. Such conditions may be found in parts of Burma, in Upper Assam, and in some districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal; and, if rhea can be grown in such places with only so much care as is required in an ordinary well-farmed field for a rather superior crop, it is possible that it may succeed commercially. An experiment on a somewhat large scale has been undertaken in the Dinajpur district—one of those in which rhea has for many years past been cultivated on a small scale by the peasantry for their own use—and the results will be watched with interest. Until, however, private enterprise has shown that the cultivation of the plant can be undertaken with profit in these . or other parts of the country, and that real need has arisen for an improved method of preparing the fibre in order to stimulate its production, the Government of India thinks it inadvisable to renew the offer, which it has now made for the second time without result, of rewards for suitable machines. But in order to aid persons who are anxious to try the cultivation of the plant in localities which are prima facie, suitable, the Government will be willing to place roots at their dispozal. A plot of about two or three acres will, therefore, continue to be kept under rhea in the Botanical Gardens at Howrah for the supply of roots to intending growers.

9. A sample of China grass valued at £50 a ton in the English market has been deposited in the Economic Museum at Calcutta, and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, an endeavour will be made to obtain specimens of the fibre produced by the several competitors at the trials at Saháranpur from •the Secretary of State, to whom all the samples were sent. These samples, with the valuations of the experts noted on them, will also be deposited in the Economic Museum for inspection by the public.

Onder.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the President and Members of the Rhea Committee; to the Competitors; and to the Government of Bengal, with reference to paragraph 8, and with a request that the necessary instructions may be communicated to the Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Howrah.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information and further orders, and that the Resolution be

published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

(True Extract.)
C. W. BOLTON,

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# COMMERCE. FINANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. OF. DEPARTMENT

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## HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

#### REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd MARCH 1881.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen during the week in parts of Madras, the Punjab, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Assam and Bengal. It was plentiful in many districts of Bengal, and a few districts of Assam, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. Hail-storms were experienced in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, causing slight damage. Rabi harvesting continues. Prospects on the whole are good. Public health has been generally satisfactory, though fever, small-pox, measles, cholera and cattle-disease are reported from places.

Presidency or Province a District.	ind	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.						
Madras-(Mar. 23rd	)		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2						
Bellary	•••		Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, yield average paddy, sugarcane and indigo being sown; fever in parts.						
Kurnool			Crops in parts injured by insects and disease, elsewhere thriving harvest cotton, yield average; cattle disease in parts.						
Ganjam			Standing crops, wet and dry, flourishing. Standing crops generally good; harvest later dry crops; small-por						
Kistna			and massles in parts						
Chingleput (Madras)			Crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below, average; fever						
Coimbatore			Crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield abou average; fever in parts.						
Tanjore		·72	Crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry crops, outturn below						
Madura	•••	···	Standing crops indifferent from deficiency of water; harvest paddy						
Malabar		111	Preparations for first crop, new season, progressing; small-pox in parts.						
Travancore		1.33	Harvest over; fever prevalent.  General Remarks.—No rainfall during the week, except in Tanjor and Travancore; general prospects good.						
Bombay-( Mar. 23r	d)		River at Kotri on 13th 1 foot 7 inches against 1 foot 11 inches o						
Kurrachee		. 11	same date last year; rabi outturn promises well; one fresh case small pox in Kurrachee on 18th imported from Kekoran; when red rice and bajri in Sakro 7, 16 and 20 seers; in Shahbandar 11, 1 and 16 seers, and in Kotri 11, 12 and 18 seers respectively; few generally prevalent.						
Hyderabad			Rabi crops fair, except in Hala where wheat and matar have suffer from winds and insects; fever in 4 and small-pox in 6 talukas cattle disease in Mirpur; weather seasonable; wheat 11, bajri 1 insects 13, and white rice 84 seers per rupee.						
Alimedabad		***pepting	Rabi harvest continues; very slight rain on Friday night; publishealth good; wheat 37, bairi 58 pounds.						
Baroda			Rabi harvest progressing in Baroda taluka; cotton crop slight injured by a disease called chasia; public health generally good cattle disease continues to some extent in 2 talukas; bajri 49 ar common rice 28 pounds per rupee.						
Surat			Rabi nearly harvested; fever in Párdi and Bárdoli; jowari 47 an						
Násik			Rabi reaping completed in places; thrashing commenced; public heal generally good; bajri 383, wheat 34, jowari 504.						
. Colaba (Bombay)			Average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 16th to 19th, and warm from 20th to 22nd; vapour in air normal from 18th to 20th and in excess of normal on all other days; wind normal.						
Poona			Average prices—bajri 45 and jowari 61 pounds; in Poona, bajri 4 and jowari 57 pounds.						
Ahmednagar			Harvesting finished in 8 talukas, land being prepared in 2 taluk for next season; ague in Karjat; bajri, maximum 72 pounds						
			Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopargaon; jowari, maximum 96 Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopargaon.						
Sholapore		2012 <b>*11.</b> 2 (1912)	Rabi harvest almost completed; jowari 78.8 and bajri 62 pounds.						
Dharwar			Wheat 454 and jowari 97 pounds; late jowari being reaped; cotto picking progressing; fever in 6 and cattle disease in 7 talukas.						
Капага			Early second crop rice ready for harvest; plants healthy on Cor and above Ghât; cattle disease in 3 talukas, and fever above Gha common rice in Karwar 16, in district average 15 ½ seers.						

Presidency or Dist			nce an	d Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—c	ont	d.	<i>.</i>		Weather hot; health generally good; measles and fever in Halar; rain in Songad, Palitana and Chamardi; bājri 42 and jowari 50 pounds.
					General Remarks.—Rabi harvest in progress; slight rain in Gujrat; fever and cattle disease in many parts of the presidency.
Bengal—(M Chittagong	Iar	. 28	Brd)	. 38	Weather seasonable; more rain wanted for the spring crops; small-pox
Dacca				. 2.5	and cattle disease still reported.  Rain very useful as permitting cultivation; outturn of mustard and
24-Pergunn	ahs			. 2.22	sugarcane fair.  The late rain has done much good; ploughing is going on for the early rice crop; no crops on the ground; cholera still lingers at
Moorshedah	oad		١.	. 42	Busseerhat and Satkhera. State and prospects of crops continue good; ploughing for the aus
Rajshahye				. 37	paddy has commenced; public health generally good.  Weather cool and cloudy; the rabi crops are being harvested, but the outturn may not be satisfactory; til is still being sown, and
Burdwan				1.13	boro dhan transplanted; some cases of cholera have been reported. Weather damp and cool; rabi crops doing well; rain has done
Rungpore					good; sugarcane is being pressed.  Crops and health good.
Bhágalpur Purneah			::	.00	Harvesting of rabi crops in progress; general health good.  The outturn of the winter crop has been disappointing in the south; ploughing for early and late rice progressing; indigo cultivation well forward; health fair; rivers low.
Patna Durbhanga			:	.01	Rabi crops are being harvested; prices stationary.  Weather clear; harvest of rabi in progress; prices stationary
Hazáribágh				.00	general health good.  Weather good; prospects of rabi good and harvesting of the same
Cuttack				- 00	has commenced; mahwa began to fall; public health good.
Cuttack				- 60	Reaping of miscellaneous crops commenced; small-pox and cholera prevail.  General Remarks.—More or less rain fell in almost all the districts
					during the week; it is still wanted in some places, especially in Cuttack and Pooree; some injury to tobacco by hail is reported from Rungpore and Julpigoree, and mangoes are also said to have suffered in places; otherwise the state and prospects of the crops are good; harvesting of rabi crops progressing; preparation of lands for the ensuing crops going on; sowings of indigo and some other early crops have begun; public health generally good, though cholera and small-pox are reported from places.
. W. Prov	rin	ces	and		
Oudh— Benares	( A	Iar.	23rd)	Heavy rain on 19th and 20th.	Wheat and barley nearly all cut; rain has done damage to grain and mangoes, good for sugarcane; supplies plentiful and cheap.
Allahabad	(	,,	,,		Rain has done much damage to mange and muhwa fruits, but none to crops; harvest well advanced; measies and small-pox more prevalent; cholera 16 cases, 7 deaths; prices falling; wheat $20\frac{7}{8}$ , barley $31\frac{1}{16}$ , gram $22\frac{1}{13}$ , coarse cleaned rice $15\frac{1}{16}$ , unhusked rice $25\frac{1}{2}$ , bajra $26\frac{1}{8}$ and peas $32\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
Gorakhpur	(	"	,,		Weather clear and seasonable; rabi being harvested; outturn excellent; health good; prices unusually low with tendency to fall; markets abundantly supplied; wheat 26, barley 54, gram 35, unbusked rice 41 seers.
Jhánsi	(	,,	, ,,,	2	Rabi outturn average; prices falling; wheat 25 seers, gram 32 and
Agra	(	"	"	From '1 to '6 in four parganals.	A hailstorm passed north of district, doing slight damage; rabi crops being cut throughout district; health improving; wheat 18\frac{1}{2}, gram 22, makka 27.
Bareilly	(	,,,	"	Rain on 19th	Cool; prospects of rabi good; wheat 194 seers, barley 264, bajra 224,
Meerut	(	,,	n	had I, at Meerut, Sirdhana and Mowana 2, and at Hapur	Few clouds; health and prospects excellent; crops want no more rain; cheapest wheat 22, gram 22, iuar 24, bajra 23 and arhar 26 seers.
Kumaun	(	,,	,,	Heavy rain on 17th, 19th	Fine weather since 20th; crops excellent; public health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow	(	,,	,,	and 20th. 5 in tabsil Mahabad on 20th.	Harvesting going on; late rain and high winds damaged mango prospects.
Partabgarh	(	,,	22nd	And the second section of the second	Rabi crops are being resped; new grain in the market; prices stationary; small-pox reports continue but are decreasing; cattle disease reports same as last week.

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Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and		
Oudh—contd. Sitapur (Mar. 23rd)	At Column	Slight hall in the interior on 90th but no interest to the annual
Sitapur (Mar. 23rd)	At Sadr on 19th 1, on	Slight hail in the interior on 20th, but no injury to the crops; the rain will do good to sugarcane; general health good; wheat (old) 24.
	20th 1.0, at	new 26 seers per rupee.
The second secon	Biswan on	new 20 seers per rupee.
*	19th '7, on	
	20th '9, at	
	Sidhouli on	
	20th '9, at	
	Misrikh on	
	19th '1, on	
Fyzabad ( ,, ,, )	20th '4. Nil	Weather very cool; harvest of wheat and barley nearly finished;
		prices unchanged.
Rae Bareli ( ,, 22nd)	Nil	Unusually cool; harvest about half over, is much lighter than was hoped; prices stationary with tendency to fall; gram 20½, wheat 21½, mothi 22½, juar and dhan 25, arhar and makra 26, barley
Aligarh ( , 23rd)	·1 at At-	30½ and makai 32 seers per rupee.  Weather cool; crops generally healthy; barley and rape being cut;
Aligarh ( " 23rd)	rauli and	health good; wheat 20, barley 27, bejhar 26 and gram 20 seers
	Hattras, 2	per rupee.
	accompanied	[40] 그리고 하다 그리고 하는 사람들이 되었다.
	by slight hail	[18] [18] - [18
	at Khair,	시간 그렇게 하하는 다니다 그리는 그는 말로 그런 함께 하였다.
	partial show-	[1] 기계
	ers accom-	[ - 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10 : 10
	panied by slight hail	[ - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
	at Koil.	
Cawnpore ( " " )	Rain in four	Some blight reported, otherwise irrigated crops good; prices station
	parganahs,	ary; health fair; fodder scarce; wheat 21, barley 30, bajra 2
	varying from	and juar 29 seers.
n 11-1-1	'1 to '5.	Warner and half and the 10th anning in its anning
Farukhabad ( ,, ,, )		Heavy rain and hail on the 19th, causing injury in parts; harvestin commenced; irrigated product good, but unirrigated thin an
		straw stunted; sugarcane sowing commenced; prices of wheat 1927
	A STATE OF THE STA	barley $25\frac{28}{30}$ , gram $20\frac{14}{30}$ , bajra $21\frac{25}{30}$ and bijhra $27\frac{8}{30}$ .
Saharanpur ( ,, ,, )		Weather occasionally cloudy; prospects good; wheat 17\frac{3}{2}, gram 18
	in a style	barley $26\frac{3}{4}$ , rice $10\frac{1}{2}$ , juar $23\frac{1}{2}$ , bajra $18\frac{1}{3}$ , urd $23\frac{1}{3}$ , makkai $2$
		and bijhra $22\frac{1}{9}$ .
Moradabad ( ,, ,, )		Prospects continue good; prices steady.
	on 19th and	
	20th.	General Remarks Weather cooler; rain has fallen in most dis
	2	tricts and has done harm to the mangoes but is good for sugar
		cane; hail-storms have caused some damage in Farukhabad an
	1	Agra; rabi everywhere being harvested and outturn is generall
		good; prices stationary or falling; small-pox and measles increase
	1	ing in Allahabad, but in Partabgarh small-pox is decreasing, an
		elsewhere general health good; cattle disease continues in Partal garh and Kumaun.
Punjab- (Mar 22nd)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	garn and Rumaun.
Delhi	-1	Prospects and health good.
Hissar		Crops thriving; slight fall in prices; health generally good.
Umballa		Crops improved; health fair.
Jullundur		Crops and health good.
Lahore	.8	Crops and health good.
Ferozepore	.7	Crops good. Prospects and health good; prices falling.
Siálkot Ráwalpindi	3	Prospects and health good, prices faming.
Pesháwar	-	Prospects fairly good.
Mooltan	_	Prospects excellent; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	.8	Prospects and health good; prices rising.
		General Remarks Agricultural prospects good throughout the
Control Drawinger		province.
Central Provinces— Nágpur (Mar. 23rd)		Several thunder-storms; cooler; rabi harvest almost completed, on
ringhar (mar. mora)		turn excellent; health good; prices stationary.
Khandwa (,, ,,)		Health and prospects good; wheat 20, jowari 41.
Khandwa ("") Jubbulpore ("")	.99	Cloudy; slight hail-storm; few cases of small-pox and cattle disease
		prices slightly risen.
Saugor (""") Seoni (""")	28	Hail fell at places doing no damage; rabi being reaped; wheat 30.
Seoni (""")	1 34	Severe hail-storm on 19th, causing injury to standing crops; price slightly risen.
Hoshangabad	-70	Cloudy; violent hail-storm which damaged crops in 25 village
		harvesting continued; rice 10, jowari 36 and wheat 19.
Raipur (Mar. 19th)	.92	Cloudy and close; rabi being harvested; prices steady; health good
Sambalana (M. 1811)		rice 40, wheat 45.
Sambalpur (Mar. 17th)	***	Cloudy and close; few cases of cholera reported; rice 1 maund ar
		12 seers per rupee.  General Remarks.—Weather generally cloudy and unusually coo.
		slight rain and hail-storms in districts of Jubbulpore division an
		Nerbudda valley, and in Satpura districts some small damage don
		to standing crops; rabi harvesting continues; outturn good; publ

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
(Mar. 19th)		
Akyab		Small-por continues in Alexandra Latin
		Small-pox continues in Akyab town, but is not spreading, otherwise public health good; no cattle disease reported.
Rangoon	***	Small-pox continues, otherwise public hearth good
Bassein	Nil	Small-pox continues in Bassein town otherwise public health good.
	Nil	total raman (OZ inches.
Prome Amherst (Moulmein)		Public health good; total rainfall 0.04 inches.
Amberst (Modiment)		A few cases of cholera in Moulmein and in parts of district, otherwise public health good.
Toungoo	Nil	Public health good; total rainfall 0.15 inches.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues but is less prevalent.
MSPHORES STATE		cholera in Tenasserim, otherwise public health good.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 23rd)	1.69	Weather cooler than penal and formula to the
( Laur Bord )	200	Weather cooler than usual and favourable to cultivating operations; sowing of asu crop in progress; public health good.
Sylhet ( ,, ,, )	3.04	Prospects of crops excellent; public health generally good; there
	.00	has been an outbreak of cholera in a village in Habigani.
Cachar ( ,, ,, )	.80	Weather cloudy; cattle disease gradually abating; cultivation of
		asra crops commenced in some parts of the district; common rice 26 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh ( " " )	.24	Sowing of asu still continues; weather much warmer; small-pox
, , , , ,		reported from North Lakhimpur.
Wenness and Coope		
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 23rd)		
		Standing crops in good condition generally; harvesting of dry crops
Bangalore Mysore		nearly completed; tanks in Kolar district drying up: in parts of
Mercara		this district want of water for standing crops is being felt; fever
	(	and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Berar and Hyderabad		
Amráoti (Mar. 23rd)		Weather clear and seasonable; rabi harvested; wheat 20 seers, jowar
W. and		33 seers per rupee.
Akola		Harvesting nearly finished, yield good.
Hyderabad (Mar. 24th)	.5	Rabi crops still being reaped; tabi prospering; general health good except in one taluk; no cattle disease; prices, coarse rice 10, when
		144, yellow jowari 25, white jowari 204, bajra 24, tur 324 seen
		per current sicca rupee.
Central India States		Prospects good; weather seasonable; small-pox reported from part
Indore (Mar. 23rd)		of Malwa.
Morar (Gwalior)	.12	Prospects average; health good.
Sutua	.81	Weather cold, unseasonable.
Neemuch	•07	Health good.
Goona	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Crops and health good. Cloudy; slight rain; prospects favourable; public health good.
Bhopal		Prospects continue favourable; small-pox reported from Sailana other
Tabat		wise health good.
Nowgong		Health fair.
Mánpur		Weather cloudy; small-pox and fever prevalent.
Deinntana-		
Rajputana— Abu (Mar. 23rd)		Occasional clouds, windy and cool.
Sirohee (,, 20th)		Small tanks dry; wells fairly full; health good; crops still cutting
2012		prospects excellent; cool and pleasant.
Marwar ( ,, 18th)		Tanks almost empty; wells full; fever and cough to some extent prevail; crops good; cloudy; prices fluctuating.
Meywar ( ,, 18th)		Tanks, wells, health and crops good; seasonable.
Meywar ( ,, 18th)	-	
	30 t m 3	Stormer ungenerable and hainer harvested
Harowtee ( ,, 19th )	13 in Tonk	Stormy, unseasonable; rabi being harvested.
	and 12 in Shahpura.	
Ajmere ( ,, 23rd)	·5	Rain too late to do good; still cloudy; hail in some places; health
Ajmere ( " zord)		good
Jeypore ( " ")	Partial	Harvesting commenced; average outturn expected; health good.
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	showers.	
Ulwur ( ., 22nd )	Little rain in	Cloudy and windy; chest diseases prevalent; barley being harvested.

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# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 14. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time, containing such Official Paper rmation as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the Supplement. Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNME

## DEPARTMENT OF F

Prices Current of Food-grains through

			Wheat.		1	Barley.		Rice	(best so	ort).	Rice	(comm	on).	JON	Aillet (C var), Ho Sorghun	tens .	Bulrusi bo Penici	in Rai
	DISTRICTS.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortuight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
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and the same of th	Ganjam . Vizagapatam . Godavery . Kistna . Nellore . Cuddapah . Bellary . Kurnool . Madras . Chingleput . North Arcot . South Arcot . Tanjore . Irichinopoly . Madura . Tinnevelly . Coimbatore . Nilgiris . Salem . South Canara . Malabar	12 11 15 8 11 11 8 13 8 2 13 3 15 6 13 5 8 13 8 13 10 3 9 6 8 2 9 10 10 14 9 10 10 14 9 10 10 15	14 6 12 2 8 8 8 13 10 8 8 10 8 2 9 10 10 2 9 10 5 12 5 3 7 13 3 11 0	7 6 5 11 5 14 7 5	*			PROPERTY 12.0	8 11	13 14 14 11 12 2 8 13 10 6 9 1	11 6 15 2 15 2 17 5 16 10 17 6 16 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 15 16 15 12 13 16 14 14 15 15 16 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	16 10 17 2 16 5 15 10 14 0 15 13 11 3 16 14 15 11	14 10 11 13 11 14 14 2 14 8 14 0 15 10 14 13 15 3 12 11 9 10 4 12 14	25 (27 13 36 1 41 38 23 23 1 30 25 1 34 1 20 1 23 1 33 1 30 34 1 30	2 25 (0 25 (	0 3 25 14 122 24 13 24 11 16 24 11 16 28 1 8 19 5 19 3 16 1 1 15 1	3 3 25 3 3 1 32 0 1 33 1; 3 23 2  3 29 1 6 29 2 39 1 4 20 1	2 23 5 31 5 29 0 33 0 20 6 29 1 41 5 20 1 4 22
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F INDIA. ANCE AND COMMERCE.

sdia for the 2nd half of February 1881.

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Present fortuight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past formight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortuight.	Past forbaight.	Corresponding fort. night of 1880.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS
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e in the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23-8 seers, best rice 20 to 34-2 seers, common rice 27 to 33-8 seers, gram 18 to 28 seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers, and sait 0 to 10-4 seers.

all in the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 26 seers, barley 19 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 19 seers, common rice 19 to 22 seers, gram 14 to 2 2 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and sait 9 to 10 seers.

## Prices Current of Food-grains througho

			Wheat			Barley		B	Rice (	best i	sort)		Ri	ce (co	mmo	on).	(Ch	reat Mi	owar).	1 (Cur	lrush M nboo, I illaria	Raines
- Control of the cont	DISTRICTS.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	00	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort-	night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortuicht.		Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortuight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight,	Cor gronding fort.
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	Darjeeling	8 0m 10 0n	8 0 8 12	8 0 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5	0 5 0 16	0	4	8 13 0 23	0	13	0 10	0 0					-	
	Furreedpore Backergunge Backergunge Mymensingh Tipperah Chittagong Nonkholly Chittagong Hill Tracts Hill Tipperah	13 0	21 0	11 4 12 0 10 0 10 8 9 0  8 0	45 0 40 0 	45 0 40 0 	16 0 10 0   	7 24 20 27 18 22 16	8 26 0 7 0 20 0 20 0 26 0 17 0 22 0 16 0 21	0 0 8 0 0	7 14 16 16 14 16 13	3 38 0 26 0 34 0 21 8 36 0 36 0 3: 5 17 0 34	8 0 0 0 3	24 32 25 39 30 30 17	0 2 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1	7 8 9 8 0 0 4 8 8 0 8 0						:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
007486	Patna	26 0	24 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	16	0 16	0	13	8 26	10	26 1	18	8 0						.,,
	Gya	21 Ou	22 0	14 8	39 0	40 0	27 8	14	0 14	8	8	8 24	0	25	17	7 8						
	Shahabad	20 Ov	21 0	14 0	38 0	38 8	21 0	20	0 23	0	16	0 24	0	25	18	3 0						
	Mozufferpore	8 8 0 0y 9 6z	22 4 19 0 18 0 21 0 18 14 15 12	12 0 13 14 14 0 13 10	50 0 46 0 46 0 31 8	46 0 46 0 42 0	25 0	13 1 10 1 14 1 16 1	0 14 0 11 4 10 0 14 2 16 3 20	0 4 0 12	10 8 10 12	0 22 0 24 4 23 0 21 9 27 2 24	0 0 0 4	22 22 23	18	0 12 3 0 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12			18 12			
	Purneah 1	8 022	18 0	15 0	40 0		20 0		0 26	0	18	0 32	0	32 (	20	0						
	Maldah	6 0 3	16 0	9 0				15 ( 26 (	0 15 0 24		10 13			27 ( 26 (	16	8			::	:::	4	7
	l'ooree	3 024	17 1 13 0 13 5	10 8	:::	::		18 6 22 8 26 12	6 15 8 19 2 26	0	10	8 26	4	32 8	18	6		:::	::			
,	Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency. Hazáribágh	8 025 1	8 0 1	2 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	12 (	12	0	10 (	24	0	25 0	22	0						
1	Lohardugga 1	4 026 1	6 0 1	0 0				24 0		0				28 0	200							
	Singbhoom	6 0 1	6 0	7 8 8	2 0	32 0	20 0	32 0	32 21	0	12 (	36	0	36 0		0						

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 16 seers, barley 13-10 to 21-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 17-8 to 25 seers, bulrush millet, great millet, and maize (in Kidderpore) 16, 20, and 26-8 seers, respectively, gram 21-4 to 21-8 seers, firewood 90 to 100 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-12 to 22-14 seers, bast rice 8 to 22 seers, common rice 24-10 to 32 seers, maize (in Kooshtea) 18 seers, gram 16 to 25 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 30 seers, rice best sort 16 to 29 seers, common rice 26 to 32 seers, bulrush millet (in Jungypore) 60 seers, gram 22 to 35 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 10 seers.

In Koygunge the prices are—Wheat 11 seems, best rice 22 seers, common rice 26 seers, gram 12 seers, and salt 9 seers,

In the interior the prices are—Wheat 13 seems, best rice 22 seers, common rice 26 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 9 seers.

In the interior the prices are—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 18 to 22-8 seers, common rice 25 seers, and salt 9 seers,

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 18 to 22-8 seers, common rice 25 seers, and salt 8 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 25 seers, gram 16 seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 8 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Boda) 10 seers, best rice 12 to 22-14 seers, common rice 25 seers, gram 8 to 13 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Boda) 10 seers, best rice 12 to 22-14 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, gram 16 to 18 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 8 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (in Jaffergunge) 22 seers, barley (in Jaffergunge) 45 seers, common rice 30 to 32 seers, gram 17 seers, firewood 80 to

dia for the 2nd half of February 1881 -continued.

er Millets, Ra avaru, Veragu eena. Coraloo	Mark.		Grau	۵.			Firewood		T	Salt.				
kagiee), P	10000		1				1		-	1	1.4	DISTRICTS.		REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortuight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	
h. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	s. Ch.	s. ci	n. S.	. Ch.	S. Ch	s. Ch.	S. Ch	s. Ch	s. Ch	s. Ch.	Central Districts.		
	::	21 0 25 8 26 10 16 0 30 0	25 0 21 8 26 10 18 4 29 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 12 3 54 1 8 4 0	90 0 90 0 120 0 110 0 120 0	90 0 120 0 110 0 120 0	90 0 90 0 120 0 110 0 120 0 180 0	9 0 10 0 8 0 { to 9	8 0	8 0 9 0 to }	Calcutta		
		22 8 {	21 to		12 12	250 0		240 0		9 6	9 0	Rajshahye		
		11 4	24 0	25000	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Rungpore		
		19 8	18 (	0	9 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 10	8 10	8 10	Bogra		11 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
		18 12	17 8	3 1	0 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Pubna		
0 9 0	8 0	8 0 11 5	8 (		6 0 8 0	160 0 64 0		160 0				Darjeeling		
		20 0 12 0 18 8 19 0 17 0 14 0	13 4 18 0 19 0 17 0 14 0	4 1 0 1 0 1 0 1		106 0 100 0 80 0 320 0	100 0	91 8 100 0 120 0 320 0	9 8 8 12 9 8 9 8	8 8 9 8 9 8 10 6 8 6	8 8 8 12 8 12 8 0 8 0 8 0	Chittagong Noakholly Chittagong Hill Tracts Hill Tipperah	continued.	
6		40 0	35	0 1	8 0	100 (	100 0	140	9 14	9 14	8 0	Patna	BENGAL-	
8 45 0	28 0	31 0	32	0 1	7 8	160	160 0	140	9 0	9 (	9 0	Gya	BENG	199
		33 0	32	0 1	7 8	120	120 0	140	9 8	9 4		Shahabad		
0 34 0	18 4	29 0	25 30 28 31 31	0 1 0 1 8 1 8 1	15 12 15 0 16 12		0 140 0 0 160 0 0 126 0 4 132 13	120 160 126 126	0 9 4 0 9 8 0 9 6 8 6 4 9 6	9 8 9 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9 0 8 8 8 8 8 6 8 6 9 2	Durbhunga		
		19 0	della	(		100	0 100		0 9 (	5040 H8852H6 YV	8 8	Maldah . Sonthal Pergunnahs		
100		20 0	C28 C24 C24 C25 F 20		13 0		Q 200 C	200	0 8	0 8		Orissa.		
7 14 7	18 6	26 4 20 0 18 8	18		17 1 11 13 8 0	160 100 91		100	0 11 1	3 11 1	3 11 13	Cuttack Pooree		
						040	0 940	200	0 8	0 8	0 7 8	Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency Hazaribagh		-
0 48 0	34 8				15 0	160	0 240 0				0 8 0			
0 56 0	32 0			0	10 0 12 0	160	0 160	180	0 7	0 7	0 8 0		://	
0 64 0				0	15 0	130	0 130	130	0 9	0 9	0 8 0		13	

<sup>\*</sup> In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 22 secrs, common rice 24 to 31 secrs, frewood (in Cox's Bazar) 94 secrs, and salt 8 secrs.

in the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 20 to 32 secrs, common rice 23 to 37 secrs, and salt 6 to 8 secrs.

in the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 secrs, barley 45 secrs, common rice 33 secrs, lesser millets 45 secrs, gram 30 secrs, frewood 130 secrs, and salt 5 to 21 secrs, gram 30 secrs, frewood 130 secrs, and salt 5 to 21 secrs, gram 30 secrs, gram 30 secrs, and salt 5 to 8-12 secrs.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 25 secrs, barley 30 to 35 secrs, best rice 12 to 13 secrs, and salt 5 to 8-12 secrs, maize 60 secrs, maize 60 secrs, maize 80 s

В 

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL 2, 1881.

Prices Current of Food-grains through

	743 74													QUANT	TILE	S PER RUP
		Wheat	.		Barley.		Rice	(best s	ort).	Rice	(comm	ion).	(Cho	reat Millet lum, Jowan	r),	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira eniciliaria Spica
PROTITIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Present fortnight. Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding forta	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	night of 1880.	Present fortuight. Past fortuight.
ASSLW.	Sylhet Cachar Goálpárá Góáro Hills Kámráp Darrang Nowgong Sibságar Lakhimpur Khásf & Jaintiá Hills Nága Hills	S. Ch. S. Ch. 13 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10	10 0 8 14 13 0  13 0 8 0  7 0	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	s. Ch	. S. Ch.  16 0 22 12 16 0 5 0 18 0 8 0 12 0 8 0 6 0 8 8 5 0	S. Ch.  16 0 22 12 13 5 5 0 13 0 8 0 12 0 8 0 8 0 5 0	S. Ch.  11 0 14 8 10 0 6 0 10 0 8 0 10 8 6 0 5 8 8 0	S. Ch.  28 0 26 10 20 0 20 0 22 0 11 8 16 0 14 0 9 8	S. Ch. 28 0 26 10 20 0 20 0 18 0 13 0 16 0 9 0	15 0 16 0 16 0 13 0 13 0 11 8 15 0 14 0 9 0	S. Ch.		Ch. S	Ch. S. Ch. S. C
NW. Provinces.	Gorakhpur Basti Azangarh Mirzapur Benares Gbázipur	18 12 18 12 20 12 20 6 18 0 18 6 18 6 18 6 18 6 18 6 19 15 20 6 18 6 19 15 20 6 18 6 18 6 19 19 8 20 6 22 8 22 8 22 8 22 8 22 8 22 8 22	16 3   17 0 0   17 8   18 0 0   11 0 0   16 14   19 6   4 18 0 0   16 0 0   16 14 8   12 15 0 0   16 0 0   16 14 8   14 8   14 8   14 8   14 8   14 8   14 8   14 8   14 6   14 9   17 10   18 12   15 8   14 6   14 9   17 10   18 14 0   18 14 0   18 14 0   18 14 0   18 14 0   18 14 0   18 14 0   18 14 0   18 14 0   18 14 0   18 14 0   18 15 7   14 0   18 15 7   14 0   18 15 7   14 0   18 15 7	28 12 26 12 25 0 29 4 33 12 25 0 25 8 22 8 22 8 22 8 22 0 23 0 23 0 23 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 26 0 27 0 28 0 25 0 28 0 25 0 27 0 28 0 28 0 29 0 25 0 27 0 28 0 28 0 28 0 28 0 28 0 28 0 28 0 28	25 14 35 5 50 6½ 46 0 32 7 28 0 29 5 34 2	24 0 21 6 25 0 22 34	5 8 6 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 7 8 9 0 10 8 9 0 8 4 0 11 2 7 12 16 3 18 8 8 12 9 0 13 0	8 14 10 0	8 0 8 7 13 8 15 0 8 2 10 0 11 15 9 10	16 0 16 15 23 6½ 23 0 19 3 16 0 21 2 16 1	17 0 15 12 16 15 23 61 24 0 15 8 16 0 20 94	18 5 16 34 17 8 8 3 17 0 18 7 18 0	24 13 23 2 23 0 26 0 23 0 26 0 23 0 20 4 23 12 24 0 22 8 25 0 19 0 22 8 23 9 20 8 23 9 20 8 23 9 20 8 23 9 21 0 28 0 29 0 39 12 29 0 39 12 29 0 39 12	24 0 22 25 10 21 26 0 23 26 0 30 19 0 28 22 8 27 23 5 21 21 8 20 23 0 22 23 0 23 23 0 26 28 0 32 30 0 27 25 0 32 27 0 29 25 4 28 32 7 24 43 3 30 0 27 24 3 3 30 0 27 24 3 3 30 0 27 24 3 3 30 0 27 24 43 3 30 0 25 29 13 21 41 3 21 41 3 21 41 3 21	13 2: 6 2: 0 2: 6 2: 0 2: 8 2: 5 3: 6 2: 0 2: 6 2: 6 2: 6 2: 6 2: 6 2: 6 2	10 22 10 25
Ости	Bara Banki Sitapur Hardui Kheri Fyzabad Bharaich Gonda Rui Bareli Sultanpur	18 7 18 8 19 8 19 0 19 0 19 4 22 2 22 8 20 10 20 1 22 8 22 0 17 12 18 8 19 0 20 0 21 14 21 12 19 14 19 8 22 0 22 0 21 12 21 12	15 4 16 0 18 3 16 2 15 8 15 14 17 0 17 7 16 2 16 8	24 0 26 8 34 0 27 3 35 0 30 0 38 0 33 8 24 0 32 0	26 0 33 2 28 0 35 0 30 0 38 0 33 8 23 8 31 0	29 0 28 0	9 0 16 12 12 0	12 8 11 0	7 0 9 0 8 2 4 15 5 8 9 0 7 0 13 12 19 0	15 0 16 12 14 1 17 0 15 0 18 0 18 13 13 0 17 0	14 0 15 0 17 0 13 8 17 0 15 8 18 0 18 8 18 8 19 0	17 0 16 4 14 8 12 0 16 8 18 0 18 1 20 0 20 0	28 0 31 0 32 0 34 0 29 0 42 0 41 0 22 0 29 0	23 34 021 29 820 42 028 41 026 22 026		0 24 0 23 0 22 0 21 4 28 12 25 6 24 6 22 0 30 0 20 0 25 0 17 0 16 0 15 8 32 0 22 22 0 27 0 23 0 25
Presas.	Gurgaen Karnal Hissar Rohtak Sirsa Umballa Ludhiana Simia Juliundur Hoshiárpur	18 8 18 4 20 0 19 8 17 8 18 0 15 8 16 0 17 12 18 0 16 8 16 8 15 12 16 4 17 0 17 0 14 0 13 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 16 0 17 0 16 0 16 0	17 0 15 0 14 0 15 8 14 0 14 8 17 0 11 8 14 8 18 0	26 0 28 0 28 0 22 0 30 0 24 0 26 0 18 0 26 0 24 0	25 8 28 0 26 0 22 0 33 0 24 8 27 0 18 0 25 0 24 0	23 8 27 0 24 0 26 0 34 0 33 0 20 0 21 0 25 0 14 0				13 8 12 0 10 0 10 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 11 0 8 0 10 0	13 0 12 0 10 0 10 0 12 0 12 8 12 8 12 0 11 0 8 0 12 0	12 0 11 0 9 0 10 0 10 0 11 0 10 0 9 0 8 0	23 12 25 0 25 8 25 0 24 0 26 8 24 8 24 8 24 0  22 8 22 0	24 0 27 26 0 24 24 0 25 24 8 27 26 0 32 24 12 25 26 0 28 16 22 0 25 24 0 24	0 20	8 20 8 25 8 22 0 27 0 22 0 22 8 20 8 24 0 21 0 24 0 21 0 25 8 22 8 21 0 21 0 24 15 0 20 0 29 0 18 0 18

dia for the 2nd half of February 1881 -continued.

Mills	OF 80 Tets, Ragi,	JUNE			-			1					1 m
	gleo). Pani-		Gram.			Firewood	L ·		Salt.				
Past fortnight.	fort.	Present fortnight,	Past fortuight,	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortuight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	RHMARKS.
b. S. C	Ch. S. Ch.				S. Ch.	S. Ch.		s. Ch.	S. Ch.				
		16 0 15 4 10 11 6 8 13 0 6 15 8 0 10 0	17 0 15 4 13 5 8 0 13 0 7 7 8 0 8 0  3 0	9 0 12 4 8 0 6 12 9 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 5 11	108 0 64 0 120 0 160 0 200 0 160 0 80 0 120 0 80 0	108 0 64 0 80 0 160 0 200 0 160 0 80 0 120 0	108 0 80 0 120 0 160 0 200 0 160 0 100 0 120 0 160 0	9 0 9 2 8 0 5 5 8 0 6 8 8 0 6 8 6 0 5 12 2 0	9 4 8 11 8 0 5 5 8 0 6 8 8 0 6 8  5 12 2 0	8 8 10 8 0 5 5 8 0 6 8 7 0 6 8 6 0 5 5	Sylhet Cachar Cachar Goálpárá Gáro Hills Kámrúp Darrang Nowgong Sibságar Lakhimpur Khási & Jaintiá Hills	AssaM.	
		19 0 19 14 19 12 22 0 24 0 21 8 12 0 6 0 19 2 20 10 20 11 18 2 23 6 19 0 20 14 423 8 19 0 20 14 18 23 8 19 0 20 14 23 8 19 0 23 11 23 6 23 0 25 10 26 0 27 0 28 11 28 4 28 4 38 0 29 12 20 20 10 20 11 20 11	18 0 22 0 26 8 30 0 23 0 20 8 23 0 23 10 23 2 26 13	17 0 20 8 18 11 20 8 20 0 19 0 10 4 6 0 18 0 19 6 19 3 16 14 18 0 18 12 19 8 18 18 19 8 18 0 18 12 19 8 18 0 22 0 20 3 24 0 19 8 15 8 16 14 14 12 15 8 16 14 17 18 18 12 18 12 18 12 19 8 18 13 14 12 15 8 16 14 17 18 18 12 18 12 18 13 14 12 15 8 16 14 17 18 18 12 18 13 14 12 15 8 16 14 17 18 1	200 0 129 0 182 0 140 0 140 0 120 0 156 12 120 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 140 0 0 120 0 140 0 120 0 141 0 120 0 141 0 120 0 140 0 120 0 140 0 141 0 120 0 140 0 1	200 0 129 0 132 0 140 0 125 0 120 0 142 0 125 0 120 0 142 0 120 0 142 0 120 0 125 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 125 0	160 0 160 0 80 0 80 0 143 2 120 0 80 0 120 0 120 0 200 0 160 0	9 11 9 0 11 0 7 8  10 3 10 0 10 6 10 0 11 0 11 0  8 8 11 0  8 0 13 0  8 4  9 1 9 8	11 0  8 8 11 0  8 8	7 13 8 6½ 7 8 8 2 9 8 10 2 7 11½	Dehra Dén Saháranpur Muzaffarnagar Meerut Buhundshahr Aligarh Kumaun Garhwál Bijnor Moradabad Budaun Bareilly Sháhjáhánpur Tarái Pergunuahs Muttra Agra Farukhabad Mainpuri Etáwah Etah Jalaun Jhiasi Lalitpur Cawnpore Fatehpur Bánda Allahabad Hamirpur Jaunpur Gorakhpur Basti Azamgarh Mirzapur Benares Gházipur Beliah Benares Gházipur Balia Pilibhít	N.W. PROFINORS.	* Mandun 24 see e.
0‡45 0‡44 13 42	0 31 0 0 42 0 0 37 9 33 8		22 2 27 0 26 4 24 0 28 0 25 8 29 0 30 4 20 4 29 0	15 0	120 0 160 0 120 0 160 0 300 0 200 0 140 0 160 0 240 0 160 0 200 0	118 12 160 0 120 0 160 0 280 0 200 0 140 0 160 0 240 0 160 0 200 0	104 22 100 0 130 0 140 0 300 0 200 0 140 0 160 0 240 0 200 0 160 0	9 0 9 0 9 0 9 8 8 15 10 0 9 0 8 4 9 10 8 0 10 4 8 5	9 0 9 0 9 0 9 11 8 15 10 0 9 0 8 4 9 10 8 0 9 12 8 5	9 8 8 12 8 8 9 8 8 8 8 4 8 8 8 0 8 12 8 6 9 0 8 4	Lucknow Unáe Bára Banki Sitapur Hardui Kheri Fyzabad Bharaich Gonda Rai Bareli Sultánpur Partábgarh	Опри.	Description of Lesser Mills of Choti Juar (largo), the Choti Juar.  Kodon.  Juar bajra, marua, mu moth, kodon, and sawa Bawan, kodon, mondus, lahara.  Marua and sawan.  Peas, athar, and mash.
		21 12 22 8 20 8 26 0 23 0 26 0 20 0 23 8 17 0 21 8 22 0 16 0	22 0 21 8 26 0 23 0 26 0 20 8 23 8 16 0 21 0 21 0	21 0 24 0 22 0 27 0 21 0 24 0 20 0 22 8 22 0	85 0 120 0 160 0 100 0 120 0 120 0 160 0 100 0 90 0 100 0 110 0	85 0 120 0 160 0 100 6 120 0 120 0 160 0 100 0 100 0 120 0 160 0	60 0 90 0 160 0 120 0 120 0 120 0 160 0 100 0 100 0 120 0 160 0	10 12 10 0 10 0 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 0 11 4 12 0 9 0 11 12 11 18	10 12 10 0 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 0 11 4 12 0 9 0 11 12 11 8 9 0	10 0 10 0 9 8 10 0 10 0 10 0 9 12 11 0 8 0 10 8 11 0 8 0	Delhi Gurgáon	PUNJAB.	[a] Barloy rising. [b] Firewood falling. [c] Firewood rising.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

															QUA	NTIT	IES F	ER R	UPEE
			Wheat.			Barley.		Rice	e (best s	ort).	Rice	(comm	ion).	(Cho	reat Mill dum. Jo ous Sorg	warl.	Cum	rush Mi boo, Ba laria Sp	4.456
Provinces.	DISTRICTS.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort, night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1880.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight,	Servesponding fort-
		S. Ch	S. Ch.	s. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	s. Ch.	S. Ch	s. Ch.	s. Ch	s. Ch	s. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
PUNJAB-continued.	Siálkot Gurdáspur Lahore Ferozepore Gujránwála Ráwalpindi Jhelun Gujrát Shahpúr Mooltan Jhang Montgomery	15 8 15 4 17 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 16 8 12 0 18 11 11 12 11 12 13 0 13 4 10 5 11 4 9 6 7 13 7 10 9 4	15 0 14 4 8 12 12 1 13 10 11 4 12 0	15 8 14 8 16 0 14 8 15 0 14 8 9 12 13 0 11 4 13 4 14 12 14 4 15 0 12 4 13 2 9 13 6 6 7 5 8 0	23 8 22 8 23 0 24 0 26 0 24 0 18 0 19 10 16 0 18 0 18 0 21 0 16 6 16 14 18 2 10 1 11 13 12 8	23 0 24 0 25 0 28 0 13 0 18 11 19 4 16 0	23 8 20 8 19 0 23 0 26 0 22 0 13 0 19 8 19 0 17 0 18 0 21 0 18 0 21 0 14 4 16 14 12 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 8				11 8 12 0 9 0 10 0 11 0 5 4 8 0 8 0 9 0 8 0 5 8 6 4 6 14 6 14 6 0	11 0 12 0 14 0 9 0 8 0 11 0 5 4 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 4 8 0 5 8 6 4 6 14 6 14 6 14 6 14 6 15 7 10 7 10 5 8	10 0 11 0 12 0 9 0 8 0 10 0 5 12 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 4 8 6 1 4 6 5 1 1 6 1 7 0	18 8 20 0 21 0 21 0 19 0 15 0 15 8 15 8 15 8 17 0 17 0 16 14 15 10 17 10 10 2	818 0 027 8 020 0 020 0 019 0 013 0 013 0 013 0 014 8 016 8 016 8 016 8 016 8 017 0 018 0 418 1 015 10 03 17 8 03 10 3 03 10 3	23 0 25 0 24 0 20 0 16 0 18 1 19 0 15 8 19 0 17 0 20 0 17 0 14 6 16 4 15 0 9 0	18 0 13 0 18 0 18 8 16 0 11 0 14 0 17 0 13 8 14 0 16 0 15 0 18 8 14 1 12 8 14 1 10 3	18 0 13 0 18 0 20 0 16 0 10 4 14 0 16 12 13 8 14 8 16 9 15 0 14 7 13 12 13 12	13 8 17 8 18 0 17 0 17 0 13 2 15 0 10 0 6 15
CRSTRAL PROTIKCES.	Nágpur Bhandára Chánda Wardha Bálaghát Jubbulpore Saugor Damoh Sconí Mandla Betúl Chhindwára Hoshangabad Narsinghpur Nimár Raipur Sambalpur Biláspur Upper Godávari		22 4 22 8 22 8 22 0 23 12 18 12 21 0 25 0 26 4 20 0 22 8 22 0 16 0 21 8 22 8 22 0 16 0 38 0 38 0 return r		18 0 39 0	17 0 40 0 	12 0	9 12 8 12 8 12 14 0 14 0 8 8 13 4 13 0 16 8 12 8 10 0 4 12 13 0 37 0 40 0	9 12 8 8 8 12 14 0 13 8 9 8 13 0 16 0 12 0 0 6 12 13 0 	7 12 8 12 7 8 12 0 12 12 14 0 11 8 14 0 10 0 6 12 12 0 6 12 0 	16 12 17 0 13 8 14 12 20 0 24 0 10 0 13 12 18 0 23 0 14 0 10 2 14 8 11 8 836 0 42 0 56 0	16 4 17 8 13 0 14 12 20 0 23 0 10 0 15 0 24 0 22 8 14 0 10 2 14 8 11 8 38 0 41 12 48 0	12 8 12 8 10 8 11 0 17 8 19 0 15 0 19 0 20 0 10 8 12 0 8 7 14 0 9 8 22 8 24 8 28 0	43 (44 (54 (30 (41 (41 (41 (41 (41 (41 (41 (41 (41 (41	8 29 0 0 30 0 0 2 27 12 0 40 0 0 45 0 0 0 55 0  0 40 0 0 30 6 0 34 0 0 41 0	25 0 28 0 33 0 17 0 18 0 21 0 23 0	28, 0 32, 8 39, 0 	32 0    33 12 33 8	11111
Раттев Вовый.	Arakan Division.  Akyab Lyouk-pyoo Sandoway  Pegu Division. Rangoon (town) Thone-gkwa Lassein Lienzada Pharrawaddy Prome Tha-yet-myo  Tenasserim Division. Moulmein (town) Amherst Tavoy Moorni	No	r eturn I	eceive	a		•••					•				•••			<b>L</b>
Hyderabad As- rigand Districts.	Afergui Shway-gyin Toungoo  Secunderabad Bolarum Chudderghat Annrati Akola Ellichpur Buldana Wun Basim	15 8 17 1 9 0 22 0 21 0 24 ( 16 8 25 (	18 5 10 0 21 0 20 0 20 0 23 0 3 17 0	11 0 10 0	11 0 16 0 10 0	12 0	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		7 14 8 1 6 8 8 0 7 0 8 0 7 0 5 0	7 14 8 1 7 0 8 0 6 0 6 0 5 0	10 0 9 8 12 0 11 0 12 0	10 8 10 0 11 0 11 0	7 0 7 8 10 0 10 0	23 1 21 34 32 28 40 30	2 23 15 0 24 0 0 34 0 0 34 0 0 28 0 0 38 0 0 32 0	216 1 013 0 017 0 017 0 017 0 016 0 015 0	28 (	30 0 26 0 23 0	15 0 12 0 13 0 9 9

	RS OF		OLAH	S.			*							
STAGE.	Millets, avaru. V Cheena, O a, Nuglee liaceum,	). Pani-		Gram.			Firewood	Mr.		Salt.				
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## Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

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in for the 2nd half of February 1881 -concluded.

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R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

40 PAGES REMARES, Z Corresponding fort-night of last year. CHAPMAN, PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1ST AND 2ND HALVES OF DECEMBER 1880, PUBLISHED OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED STH AND 29TH JANUARY 1881. Salt, Past fortnight. Present fortnight. Corresponding fort-night of last year. œ R. Past fortnight. ò C . Present fortnight. oń Corresponding fort-night of last year. 0 C Gram. Past fortnight, 3 Present fortnight. i Corresponding fort-night of last year. : : RUPER IN SEERS OF SO TOLAHS. : Past fortnight. C Present fortnight. 00 Corresponding fort-night of last year. . Buirush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), Pemeillaria Spicata. œ. Past fortnight. Present fortnight. 15 Corresponding fort-night of last year. Great Millet (Chotum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. ò 3 . Past fortnight. QUANTITIES PER œ. S. C. . Present fortnight. C Corresponding fort-night of last year. : où Past fortnight. 811 Present fortnight. RICE. Corresponding forts : : Best sort. Past fortnight. . Present fortnight. 03 Corresponding fort-night of last year. Barley. Past fortnight. Present fortnight. 1232 STATEMENTS 41, 110 AND Corresponding fort-night of last year. 4 13 11 Past fortnight. 0110 Present fortnight. 10 19 2nd Half of December 1880. THE Half of December 1880. 170 SUPPLEMENT lst RAIPOOTANA PROVINCE.

Continuation Sheets of Supplement to the Gazette of India published at Calcutta.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th MARCH 1831.

General Remarks.—During the past week rain has been general, except in the south and west of the Punjab, in the Northern and Deccan districts of Bombay, in some of the Rajputana and Central India States, in Mysore and Coorg, and in British Burma. The crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western and Central Provinces, but rabi harvesting progresses favourably towards completion, and agricultural prospects continue, on the whole, good. The public health has also been generally satisfactory, though fever, small-pox, and measles prevail in places. Cattle-disease, which had somewhat abated in the Cachar district of Assam, is apparently increasing in that locality, a considerable number of cattle having died lately.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.				
Madras—(Mar. 30t	<b>h</b> )						
Bellary	•••	·31 (average of four stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest, dry crops yield average; paddy an sugarcane being sown; fever in parts.				
Kurnool	•••	·35 (one station) 1·13 (average of ten	Standing crops in parts injured by insects and disease, elsewhere thriving harvest, cotton yield about average; cattle-disease in parts.  Standing crops, wet and dry, flourishing.				
Ganjam Kistna	•••	stations). 1.98 (average of two	Standing crops generally good; small-pox and measles in parts.				
		stations).	Crops generally good; harvest, paddy outturn below average; cultivation for				
Chingleput (Madras) Coimbatore		'40 (one station)	new season progressing; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.  Crops fair; harvest of paddy and dry crops, yield about average; fever i				
		er en	parts.  Crops generally good; harvest, paddy and dry crops yield below average.				
Tanjore	***		Standing crops indifferent from deficiency of water; harvest, paddy outtur				
Madura	***	'5 (one station)	* average.				
Malabar	•••	1.13 (average of eight stations).	Preparations for first crop; new season progressing; small-pox in parts,				
Travancore	•••	1.04	Harvest over; fever prevalent.  General tiemarks.—No rain in Chingleput and Tanjore; general prospects good				
Tomber (Mar 30	th)	ender einer Sum ich er Ster Dat erte der Ster Stadenstern	The Committee of the Co				
Bombay-(Mar. 30	, ,		t 13 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
Kurrachee		•	Weather very hot; river risen considerably at Kotri, on 26th, 3 feet inches, against 1 foot 11 inches on same date last year; fever in nine and cattle disease in three talukas in Sehwan; thirteen cases of small-pox in Dadu an eleven of measles in three talukas; wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 11, 1 and 16 in Sehwan 12, 16 and 17, in Dadu 12, 12 and 14, in Manjhand 9, 1 and 17, Kotri 11, 12 and 18, and in Tatta 101, 20 and 21 seers respectively.				
Hyderabad	•••	'14 at Hala on the 17th.	Rabi crops fair, except in Hala and Kandiaro, in former wheat and mater has suffered from winds and insects; fever in four and small-pox in six talukas cattle-disease in Mirpur; weather seasonable; wheat 11, bajri 19, jowari 11 red rice 134, white rice 83 seers per rupee; river rising.				
Ahmedabad Baroda	***		Rabi harvest continues; public health good; wheat 37 and bajri 58. Rabi harvest continues, outturn of crops in Nausari estimated at 14 annas; public health good; cattle-disease in Kaira division; bajri 47 and rice 28 lbs. per rupe Rabi harvest nearly completed; fever in three talukas; jowari 46 lbs., nagli 56				
Surat Násik			Rabi reaping completed, threshing progressing; public health generally good				
Colaba (Bombay)	•••	:04 on 25th	Average abnormal temperature mil; vapour in air normal, except on 20th, when was in defect of normal; abnormal wind southerly, except on 23rd, when				
5-19			was nil.  Average prices—bajri 42, jowari 62 lbs; in Poona—bajri 44, jowari 57 lbs.				
Poona Ahmednagar	***		Harvest finished; bajri maximum 70 lbs. in Sneogaon, minimum 48 lbs. in Kopergaon,				
Sholapore	***	4.5 (in seven talukas)	Rabi harvest nearly completed; jowari 79'3, bajri 63'8 lbs. Rain injurious to cotton crops; wheat 46', jowari 97' lbs.; late jowari bein				
Dharway		4 5 (III se ven	reaped; cotton picking progressing; fever in seven and cattle-disease in eigh				
Kanara		2.45 at Mudagod; 23 at Honore.	Second crop ready for harvest on coast; planting sugarcane plants; healt above Ghat; cattle-disease subsiding; common rice in Karwar 16, in distri				
Rajkot			Weather hot, and cloudy; health generally good; measles in Mirpur; slig fever in Lathi; bajri 42, jowari 50.				
	聖者		General Remarks.—Heavy rain in Southern Mahratta Country injurious to cotte crops; prospects unchanged, otherwise public health fair, except in Sin where fever, small-pox, and measles prevail.				

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal-(Mar. 29th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather warm; crops suffering for want of rain; small-pox and cattle-disease not yet abated.
Dacca 24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·07 ·15	Weather hotter; prospects of cultivation good. No crops ou ground; land being ploughed for early rice crops; cholera still
Moorshedabad	1.00	lingers at Satkhera; health in rest of district generally good.  State and prospects of crops good; winter crops being harvested; ploughing
Rajshahye	1.36	for aus paddy going on fast; public health on the whole good.  Heavy rain at Sadr station; sowing of indigo and til fairly going on; boro dhan
Burdwan	1.32	being transplanted; outturn of <i>rabi</i> crops expected to be below average.  Weather tolerably cool; health fair.
Rungpore	·42 ·21	Weather cool; crops and health good.  Harvest of rabi crops in progress; small-pox in Sadr Bonka and Soopool.
Purneah	1.93	Prospects of bhadoi good, indigo good; rabi outturn on the whole good; extensive cultivation everywhere; health fair; rivers low.
Patna	-59	Rabi crops being harvested; prices stationary.  Harvest of rabi going on; crop uneven, but very good in many places; late rain
Durbhunga	•53	is said to have damaged a good deal of mango blossom; prices stationary;
Hazáribágh	•45	health good.  Weather unseasonable; rain has damaged mahowah and mango; sugareane
		promises well; rabi harvesting going on; prices of food-grains cheap; cholera appeared in Gowan thana, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack	1.51	Reaping of miscellaneous crops continues; cholera and small-pox prevail.  General Remarks.—Some rain in most districts during the week, still wanted in
Parties and the same of the sa		a few places, especially in Chittagong; prospects generally good; harvesting of rabi crops progressing well; slight damage by heavy rain to cut crops and to mehwa and mango reported from a few places; preparation of lands for the ensuing crops progressing; indigo sowings generally well advanced, but inplaces retarded by the rain; sowings of barley and some millets and pulses
N. W. Provinces and	90 of a second	have begun; prices favourable; health generally good.
Oudh-		Hardest win in Born when with a wind a without the state of a 11.2
→ Halasbad (Mar. 30th)	An average of '5 fell almost all over the district on 26th.	Heaviest rain in Bara, where most required; $rabi$ harvest almost finished, average outturn; food-grains—irrigated 9 annas, dry $5_{1}$ annas; measles, small-pox, and cholera still in district; prices on the whole stationary; wheat $20\frac{13}{16}$ , barley $31_{1}^{2}$ , gram $24\frac{15}{16}$ , coarse cleaned rice $16_{1}^{2}$ , unhusked rice $25_{1}^{2}$ ,
	ev 11	bajra $25\frac{15}{10}$ , and peas 31t seers.
Gorakhpur ( " ")	Slight rain	Weather cloudy for the most part of the week; rabi being harvested, outturn good; prices low; markets well supplied; wheat 26, barley 50, gram 35,
Jhánsi ("")	1.3 on the 25th and	unhusked rice 39 seers.  Rabi nearly harvested, outturn good; prices low with tendency to fall; supplies
Bareilly ( " ")	Heavy rain on 19th and 20th, 1.1	sufficient; wheat 27, gram 33, bajra 23; health good.  Prospects of rabi good; wheat 19‡, barley 31‡, bajra 23‡, common rice 15‡, gram 20 seers per rupee.
Lucknow ( " ")	(average). 2 at Sadr; 7 at	Wind hurtful to crops in Khalian; about three-fourths mango crop injured;
Partabgarh (",, 29th)	Mahanlalganj.	harvest going on, outturn poorer than was anticipated; health fair; juar 32 seers.  Rabi crops are being cut; new gram in the markets; small-pox is now decreas-
Sitapur ( ,, 30th)	* 1.0 average	ing; cattle-disease is also on the ebb. If late rain succeeded by clear weather, no damage will be done to rabi, and
	General rain varying from 1.9 at Secunderabad to 2	good for sugarcane; health good; wheat 23, barley 32 seers.  Weather cool; arhar, barley, and rape being cut; indigo and chena being sown; health good; wheat 20, barley 28, bejhar 27, gram 20 seers per rapee.
Rae Bareli ( ,, 29th)	at Hathras.  1 on 26th at Salone and Digbijaiganj; less than a tenth at Rae Bareli and	About three-fourths of harvest over, yield, except on best chaumas land, very poor; opium injured by high wind; prices stationary; a rise in gram, barley, and mothi; gram 19t, bajra 20, wheat and mothi 21t, dhan 24t, makra 26, barley 27t, arhar 28, makai 32 seers.
Benares ( , 30th)	Dalman. Rain on 26th, Chan- danli '7; Benares	Crops almost entirely harvested, no damage done; weather getting much hotter; west winds; health good; stipplies ample.
Meerut	slight. Meerut 1·1; Ghazi- abad '8; Mowana 3·2; Sirdhana '7;	Weather now clear; gram and barley being harvested; health good; cheapest wheat 23, gram 23, barley 32, bajra 23, jowar 26, arhar 29 seers.
	Hapur 9; Baghput	
Agra	Rain in all parga- nas; as much as	Rabi crops are being harvested; health improving; wheat 19, gram 22, barley 25, bajra 24, and makka 28 seers.
	1·1 in two parganas.	
Moradabad	Unseasonable fall of rain on 26th.	favourable: prices steady.
Kumaon	Rain on 26th, 27th, and 28th.	Crops as yet very good; public health good; cattle murrain less; prices unchanged.
Saharanpur	Average rainfall 2.0.	Weather fine; prospects good; wheat 18, gram 18t, barley 26, rice 10t, jowas 23, bajra 21, wrd 23, makai 22, and bejhar 23 seers.
Farukbabad	Heavy wind and rain on the night of 26th.	Weather since bright; barley somewhat spoilt on threshing floor; wheat, opium, and tobacco have also suffered, and grain in parts is injured by insects; prices—wheat 19-15-32, barley 27-8-32, gram 21-4-32, and bajra 27-8-32 seers.
Cawnpore	Rain from '1 to '7 in seven parganas; injurious to ripe	Markets well stocked; health fair, but small-pox continues; prices slightly risen; wheat 20, barley 30, bajra 26, and jowar 27 seers.
Fyzabad	erops.	Harvesting going on; sugarcane being sown; mange crop destroyed.  General Kemarks.—Rain has fallen over the whole of the provinces, causing some damage to the mangees and to crops on the threshing floors; rabe outturn generally good, but poorer than was expected in Lucknow and Rae Bareli; prices slightly risen in Cawnpore, but falling in Jhansi, Agra, Barelly, and Meerut, and stationary elsewhere; general health good, but measles, small-pox, and cholera continue in Allahabad; small-pox continues in Cawnpore, but is decreasing in Partabgarh; cattle-disease decreasing both in Partabgarh and Kumaon.

District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab-(Mar. 29th)		
	0	
Delhi Hissar	•4	Prospects and health good.  Crops thriving; prices stationary; health good.
Umballa	·8	Crops good; health fair.
Jullundur	1.0	Crops fair; prices steady; health good.
Lahore Ferozepore		Crops and health good. Crops good.
Siálkot		Crops and health good.
Ráwalpindi	******	Crops average; health good,
Pesháwar Mooltan		Prospects improving.  Crops very good; health good.
Dera Ismail Khan	•••••	Crops and health good; prices rising.  General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good throughout the province.
Central Provinces— (Mar. 30th)		
- N	2.9	Several thunder-storms; grain in transit, not yet stored, has been somewhat
Jubbulpore	1:11	damaged by rain; health good; prices stationary.  Weather clear and cool; rabi crops progressing; wheat 25-10 and rice 15-5
	Acres - Life	seers.
Saugor Sconi	1.74	Cloudy at times; harvesting continues; wheat 27 seers.  Recent heavy showers stopped harvest operations and injured wheat.
Hoshangabad	.92	Cloudy; crops slightly damaged by hail-storm; health good.
Raipur (Mar. 26th)	2.72	Close and cloudy, with heavy showers; rabi harvest almost completed; cattle-
*Sambalpur ( ,, 24th)	1.4	disease reported; rice 37 and wheat 43 seers.  Heavy showers with thunder; cholera reported in some parts; rice 1 maund 12
Samourpur ( ,, 2 Pm)	The state of the state of	seers.
		General Remarks.—Rain reported from all districts except Nimar; heavy showers in Nagpur division and Chhattisgarh, some small damage caused to crops and grain in the open; cholera in Bilaspur and Sambalpur, elsewhere public health good.
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
British Burma - (Mar. 26th)		
(mai: 2001)		The state of the s
Akyab		Small-pox continues in town, but is not spreading, otherwise public health good; no cattle-disease reported.
Rangoon		Small-pox continues, otherwise public health good.
Bassein	Nil	Total rainfall '02; public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township;
Wildram State of the Active	Nil	weather warm and hazy.  Total rainfall '04; slight small-pox, otherwise public health fair.
Prome	Nil	Public health good.
Toungoo	Nil	Total rainfall '15; public health good.  General Remarks.—With the exception of small-pox, which, though on the decline, continues in Arakan and Pega, public health is generally good.
Assam-(Mar. 30th)	0	and the second s
Gauhati	. '86	Weather seasonable; sowing of asu crop favourable; small-pox reported from
Gauhati		Maura Luki
Sylhet Cachar	14	Prospects excellent; cattle-disease reported from Karunganj. Weather getting warm; cattle-disease somewhat increasing in Lakhipur, 4,353 ascertained deaths up to date in the district; cultivation of assa crop com-
energia de la composición del composición de la		menced; common rice 20 seers per rupee; health good.  Days warm; occasional showers; winter crops harvested; sowing of asu con-
7071	. 85	Days warm; occasional showers, while tops had to
Dibrugarh		tinnes: district healthy.
		tinues; district healthy.
		tinues; district heating.
Mysore and Coorg-		tinues; district heatily.
Mysore and Coorg-		Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever and cattle-disease
Mysore and Coorg- (Mar. 31st Bangalore	•	
Mysore and Coorg- (Mar. 31st	•	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever and cattle-disease
Mysore and Coorg- (Mar. 31st Bangalore	•	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever and cattle-disease
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 31st Bangalore . Coorg .		Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever and cattle-disease
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Mysore and Coorg- (Mar. 31st Bangalore Coorg  Berar & Hyderabad (Mar. 30th Amraoti Akola	1.3	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever and cattle-disease prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary.  Threshing rice almost completed; coffee prospects good.  Violent hail-storm on 26th, now clear and fiir; wheat 20 and jowari 33 seers. Weather rainy and cloudy; rabi crops still being harvested.  Reaping of rabi crops concluded; tabi in good condition, except where water in taluks has fallen too low; no sickness; prices—coarse rice 104, wheat 144 yellow jowari 234, white jowari 214, and bajra 27 seers per current sicci rupee.
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Mysore and Coorg- (Mar. 31st)  Bangalore Coorg  Berar & Hyderabad (Mar. 30t)  Amraoti Akola Hyderabad (Mar. 31st)  Central India States (Mar. 30t)  Indore Morar (Gwalior) Sutna	1·3	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; fever and cattle-disease prevalent in parts; prices generally stationary.  Threshing rice almost completed; coffee prospects good.  Violent hail-storm on 26th, now clear and fiir; wheat 20 and jowari 33 seers. Weather rainy and cloudy; rabi crops still being harvested.  Reaping of rabi crops concluded; tabi in good condition, except where water in taluks has fallen too low; no sickness; prices—coarse rice 101, wheat 144 yellow jowari 231, white jowari 211, and bajra 27 seers per current sicce rupee.  Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.  Weather seasonable; prospects unaltered; health good.  Rather unseasonable.
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			Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.				
				The state of the s				
Rajputana	—							
Abu Sirohee	( Mar	27th)	. "3"	Occasionally cloudy and cool, especially in the morning.  Rain with hail; all small tanks dry; health good; crops cut; cloudy, and high winds.				
Marwar	(, ,,	25th)	Occasional sprink- lings.	Tanks all empty, wells resorted to; fever and cough to some extent; crops good cloudy, vivid lightning; prices firm.				
Meywar Harowtee	{ "	26th)	'42 in Deoli; '54 in Kotah; and '12 in Tonk.	Tanks, wells, health, and crops good; wheat being cut. Stormy; crops suffered, especially opium; small-pox prevalent,				
Jhallawar				Report not received.				
Ajmere		***	.2	High winds and storms; a little hail; health good.				
Jeypore			and the state of t	Report not received,				
Blurtpore Ulwur		***	*****	Report not received.  Cloudy and rainy; weather bad for harvest operations; chest diseases still reported				

C. GRANT, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



# SUPPLEMENT The Gazette

No. 15.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papmation as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may esefully be

known.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 11th March, 1881.

#### PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, c.s.i. The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, c.s.i.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, c.s.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. Grant.

The Hon'ble J. Pitt Kennedy. The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble G. F. Mewburn. The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, c.s.i.

#### TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presented the third Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin moved that the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873, be passed. He said that, on the last occasion, when the report of the Select Committee had been taken into consideration, he gave a brief explanation of the changes which had been made in the Bill; but, if any hon'ble member wished for any further explanations, he should be happy to give them to the best of his ability.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## FORT WILLIAM MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better government of Fort William be taken into consideration. He said that the principal change made in the Bill was to transfer to the Governor General in Council and the Commander-in-Chief the powers conferred on the Local Government by the Bill as it was originally introduced. Fort William had never been considered to be under the superintendence of the Local Government; and the Select Committee had, therefore, transferred the exercise of the powers under the Act to the Governor General in Council. There was another slight change in the first section of the Bill, so as to make it clear that sutlers and followers should be amenable to the jurisdiction under the Act, whether they were subject to military law or not. In the next place, the schedule of the Bill had been considerably altered; but the changes which had been made in it were rather of a formal than of a substantive character. It appeared doubtful whether the schedule covered all the offences which were included in the regulations for the government of the Fort which now existed. The wording of the Schedule had been somewhat enlarged, and it now covered all the existing Fort-regulations; but, as it appeared necessary to make provision for future contingencies, it was provided that the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, might make rules relating, not only to matters included in the schedule, but to other matters of a like nature. Another change had been made in the sixth section of the Bill, with regard to which he should have something to say when he moved the amendment of which he had given notice. At present he begged to move that the Report be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble-Mr. Reynolds then moved that, in section 6 of the Bill, the words "non-commissioned officer or" be omitted. He said that these words were not in the draft of the Bill as originally introduced, but were introduced because the Committee were under the impression that the military authorities desired that non-commissioned officers should be vested with the power of making arrests without warrant. It had subsequently, however, been ascertained that the military authorities did not desire to press the proposal to invest every non-commissioned officer with this general power, though it would always be in the power of the Governor General in Council to confer upon any non-commissioned officer the right to arrest under this section.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. The Bill had been published in the Gazette, and the Select Committee were of opinion that the changes made by them were not of sufficient importance to require re-publication. If the Council concurred in this view, he believed there was no reason why the Bill should not be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### ALLUVION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presented the second Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds.

## DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, and for other purposes. He said

that this very exceptional piece of legislation had been found, in the working of it, to require amendment in several particulars; but the amendments were not of very great importance, with the exception of one, relating to the registration of documents. Some practical difficulty had arisen on this point, and it had been found that it would be quite sufficient, instead of the documents in question being registered and a copy kept in full, if they were simply ear-marked to prevent any falsification after a certain date. In working the Act, the Special Judge appointed for its superintendence brought to notice certain other alterations necessary for the working of the Act, and the suggestions made were considered by the Government of Bombay with the aid of their law officers, and the result was that Mr. Gibbs had now to ask for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act. Should leave be given to introduce the Bill, he should then further apply to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, to enable him to introduce the Bill and refer it to a Select Committee. It was very necessary that the Bill should be introduced before the Council proceeded to Simla.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs then introduced the Bill, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Thompson, Grant, Colvin and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs also moved that the Bill be published in the Bombay Government Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

#### FACTORIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate labour in Factories be taken into consideration. He said that it would be desirable, perhaps, that he should notice briefly the changes that had been made in this Bill in Select Committee, as there had been no discussion of its provisions since the Report was presented last year.

The first change to be noticed was with regard to the definition of "factory." Those Members who were in the Council at the time when the Bill was introduced would, no doubt, remember that there had been some discussion on the subject of this definition. The matter had been further discussed in the Select Committee, and the conclusion arrived at was that a factory should be defined to mean any premises where work was carried on for not less than four months in the year, with the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power, and where not less than 100 persons were employed at one time. He supposed that the Committee could hardly have framed any definition which would not be open to criticism; but it had been hoped that the definition given in the Bill would include all factories to which it was desirable that the law should apply, and sufficiently exclude all temporary workshops and other places in which children were employed for too limited a time to make protection necessary. It was now urged that the definition went too far in respect of one or two industries; but, if the amendment which the Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson proposed to move should be carried, the definition proposed would, if he recollected rightly, be no longer objected to by any of the Local Governments.

The next point mentioned in the Report was that Crown factories had been brought under the operation of the Act, which followed in this respect

The next point mentioned in the Report was that Crown factories had been brought under the operation of the Act, which followed in this respect the British law on the subject. This had been another subject of discussion when the Bill was introduced, and the conclusion to which the Committee had come on full consideration was, that Crown factories should be brought within the scope of the Act, but that the power to exempt them temporarily, in cases

of emergency, should be reserved to the Government. It was quite necessary that such power should be reserved in order to avoid great inconvenience and mischief. It would be sufficient to instance the case of the Mint, and of the powder and gun manufactories in time of war, to show the necessity for such a

He now came to section 7 of the Bill. It would be seen that the Committee had abolished the distinction which had existed in the Bill as originally introduced, between "children" and "young persons," and that the time for the employment of young children had been extended from six to nine hours. He would briefly explain the reasons for these changes. The Bill in its original shape had allowed "young persons" to be employed for eight hours, and "children" for only six, the last-mentioned provision being in accordance with the English law. On closer examination however, there are cordance with the English law. On closer examination, however, there appeared to be good reasons for extending the time of employment of children in this country. In the first place, it was beyond question that factory-labour in India was not so severe or continuous as at home. Then, at home, a child who worked in a mill for six hours was obliged by law also to attend school for three hours of the day, and he was, therefore, employed in one shape or the other for nine hours out of the twenty-four. In this country, supposing that children were not employed for more than six hours, it could hardly be expected, in the existing state of education, that they would attend any school, because a great many of them would have no school within reach which they could attend, and because, if they had, it was extremely improbable that their parents would send them to it. If they were not allowed to remain in the factory, they would either be turned out to absolute idleness or to seek for manual labour elsewhere. A further consideration, and one entitled to much weight, was that, if the labour of children were limited to six hours, great facilities would be given for evading the law. Mills in this country never worked for less than twelve or fourteen hours, and it would be impossible to prevent a child who had worked six hours in one factory from going to work six hours in another. He said that it was impossible to prevent this, because any elaborate system of registration and inspection, by which a check might be put upon it, would lead to worse evils than the evasion of the law itself. Those were the grounds on which the hours for the labour of children had been extended, and the majority of the Committee thought that nine hours was not too great an extension, provided that one hour's interval was allowed during that time for food and rest. This extension having been determined on, there was no longer any object in maintaining a distinction between young persons and children.

A few words would not be out of place as to the manner in which it was intended that the Act should be worked. The great object of the Committee had been to reduce to the utmost possible degree all interference with the employers of labour. With this object the Bill provided that, if an Inspector found a child employed in any factory whom he believed to be under the prescribed minimum limit of age, or a person employed as an adult whom he believed to be a child within the meaning of the Bill, he might prohibit the employment of such child, unless the employer could produce a certificate showing the child to be of proper age, from a duly empowered surgeon, and that such prohibition should remain in force until the necessary certificate was obtained. If the mill-owner employed such child or person after the prohibition without obtaining a certificate, he would be liable to prosecution. It would be seen from this that no mill or factory owner would be exposed to trouble from the law, unless he acted in neglect or defiance of a warning. As in mills and other factories the work was generally carried on for twelve hours and often for more, it would be necessary to employ the children in shifts. The Inspector, therefore, had only to know to what shift a child belonged, and to ascertain that a shift never worked for more than nine hours, in order to satisfy himself that no child

was being employed for more than the time allowed.

There was one point in the Bill connected with the provision of an hour's interval in the day's work which had been the subject of some criticism, and which Mr. Colvin might briefly explain. The Bill provided that the times at which the intervals from labour should be allowed, and the length of each interval, should be fixed by the Local Governments for each factory after ascertaining, as far as possible, the existing practice in such factory and the wishes of the occupier thereof. It had, apparently, been understood by some of those concerned that the Committee meant that the Local Government should, of its own motion, regulate and determine for each factory the intervals to be allowed for rest and food. But what the Committee had intended, and what the Act allowed, was that in each factory the owner should himself determine the period or periods of rest and give notice thereof to the Inspector, and, if there were no reason to object to them, that the Local Government should declare that those should be the intervals allowed. That was the intention of the Act, and Mr. Colvin thought that the Committee could scarcely have gone farther to meet the wishes of the mill-owners. It was necessary that the intervals allowed for food and rest should be given at fixed and stated times; otherwise, it would be impossible to ascertain by any inspection whether the provisions of the law on this subject were being complied with.

A further point to be mentioned was that the Bill gave power to the Local Government to require a register to be kept of children employed in a factory; such a provision would be necessary to the successful working of the law. He did not think much explanation was needed in regard to the provisions of the Bill relating to the fencing of machinery; this part of the Bill had met with general approval. He might, however, by way of showing that such a provision was not unnecessary, refer to a statement he had received through the kindness of the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, showing the number of accidents in mills in the town and its suburbs during the year 1879. In the town there had been 19 accidents and three deaths, and in the suburbs 21 accidents and one death. It was clear, therefore, that provisions for the proper fencing of machinery were not wholly uncalled for.

He had thus far turned his attention to what the Committee had done: it might be desirable to say one or two words regarding what the Committee had not done. It had not provided for other matters relating to factory-control, such as ventilation and sanitation. Both in Bombay and Madras, opinions had been given in favour of doing something in this direction; but, after full deliberation, the Committee thought that no such necessity had been shown to exist as would justify their proposing to add anything on these subjects to the general Act which they were considering. The Committee were informed that, in Bombay at any rate, the Municipal Act allowed the Government sufficient power in these matters. Even if that should not be the case, they still were of opinion that these matters had better be dealt with by local legislation, and that there was no occasion to insert them in the present Bill, which was intended to apply to the whole of India.

The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore said that he had had the honour of serving on the Select Committee, but he was free to confess that he was not altogether in favour of the Bill which was now before the Council. He was humbly of opinion that any authoritative intervention between labour and capital in a country where manufacturing industry was in its infancy was not at all desirable. It appeared, however, that, in Bombay, competition among the factories had come to such a stage that legislative interference in the interest of the operatives was considered by the Local Government to be very much needed, though, as he understood, there was considerable difference of opinion among the outside public. On the other hand, the Bengal Government and intelligent public opinion here held that such a measure was not only unnecessary, but that it would be positively injurious. European capital and European energy were being gradually drawn into this country to its immense advantage, and any uncalled for legislative intervention between labour and capital was, it was believed, sure to operate as a check in that direction, and such a result could not but be considered as a misfortune to the country. The best course, no doubt, under existing circumstances, would have been to have maintained the permissive character of the Bill as it was originally framed, and to have allowed discretion to the several Local Governments to extend it to their respective Provinces, according to their local necessities. He might here observe that, in matters of far greater importance, Local Governments were allowed the fullest exercise of their discretion, and surely a question

of this nature could have been safely left in their hands. The majority of the Select Committee on this Bill had, however, decided that it would be unjust to impose restrictions on Bombay, and allow other provinces to enjoy exemption from them; that was to say, because the peculiar condition of one province needed a certain law, the rest of the country must, perforce, be subjected to it, though the result might be injurious; or, in other words, to suit the requirements of one province, other provinces must suffer. He confessed that he did not see the justice of this decision. India was a vast country, and the circumstances and conditions of the different parts varied as much, perhaps, as their geographical position. What might be good for one part of the country could not necessarily be good for another, and in the practical administration of the country the Government fully recognised this principle. It was contended that the restrictions were so moderate that they could not but be needed in any part of the country. In Bengal, in the absence of any great competition, self-interest led the capitalist as well as the labourer to work in harmony and with mutual good-will, and any legislative interference, he submitted, was wholly uncalled for. But forced legislation of the kind contemplated might, on the contrary, create friction and discord, by tempting both classes to stand too rigidly on their respective legal rights, and thus, perhaps, strangle a young industry which had opened the means of livelihood to thousands of the poorer classes of this province. He would, therefore, strongly, but respectfully, deprecate such superfluous legislation. In conclusion, he begged to observe that, if the amendments of which he saw notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson were carried, they would, no doubt, to a certain extent, modify the effect of the Bill; but he must be permitted to say that he should prefer if the original permissive character of the Bill be preserved in its integrity

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor suggested that it would simplify matters if further discussion was postponed until the amendments were moved,

of which notice had been given.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT agreed with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, but observed at the same time that he could not rule any member to be out of order who desired to speak on the Motion then before the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON said the Council would observe that there were several amendments in his name which he would move in the order in which they came. He had listened with attention to the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, and, though he did not wish at this point to continue the discussion which had been raised as to the principle of the Bill, he would, prior to introducing his amendments, submit that it would be in the recollection of the Council that, when the proposal was first made for a measure for regulating labour in factories, it was of a very much more stringent nature than anything which was now in the Bill. At any rate, the Government of India were in possession of a great deal of information in the reports from the different officers, which, if they were all carried out, would have imposed restrictions of a very wide and large character, not only as regards labour in factories, but in connection with ventilation, sanitation and other matters, which might have entailed frequent and detailed inspection and interference. Even now, after the report of the Select Committee, when two years had been given to the consideration of the measure, in proposing to consider the report the Government of India had taken into consideration many points which were brought to notice in the later reports in connection with the Bill; and no one would pretend to say that the introduction of the amendments which he was about to move would not materially and very largely reduce the nature and extent of the supervision to be exercised. Everything he would now urge in the way of amendments was in the direction of relaxation and reduction of the restrictive character of the Bill, in the desire to meet the reasonable wishes of those who objected to a very stringent measure, while still maintaining the view of the Government that some kind of legislation was necessary to protect those who could not protect themselves. With these remarks he would proceed to move the amendments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson then moved that, in the short title to the Bill, the figures "1881" be substituted for "1880."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that, to the first section, the following clause be added, namely:-

"and shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881."

He said that it was contemplated originally that as soon as the Bill was passed it should come into operation. But, considering the novel character of the Bill in this country, and that arrangements would have to be made for giving effect to the law, and that millowners, agents and managers would need to acquaint themselves with the requirements of the Bill, it was thought that a few months' time should be given to make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that, in the definition of "factory," after the word "premises," the words "other than premises situated on, and used solely for the purposes of, a tea or coffee plantation," be inserted. He said that the suggestions to exempt tea and coffee plantations from the operation of the Bill came from Madras and Assam. Sir Steuart Bayley, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in reporting upon the Bill, represented that it would be very desirable to exclude tea-estates in Assam from the operation of the law, because, practically, in such cases the work was done. almost entirely out of doors; it was not confined to the limits of a close factory; and, if the law was extended to tea-factories in Assam, it would be applied to work done under very different circumstances from the labour requied in cotton, jute, and other factories in India.

The Hon'ble Member read extracts from Sir Steuart Bayley's report in support of his contention, and concluded by saying that the considerations which applied to labour in tea-estates were in the same sense applicable to coffee-plantations. The Government had reports from competent authorities in Madras to this effect.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mewburn said he thought that indigo-factories should be included in this amendment. Including the process of packing, the manufacturing season in indigo-factories extended over four months, and, as the Bill now stood, those factories would come under the operation of the Act. It appeared to him that the same arguments which applied to the exemption from the Bill of tea-estates would apply to indigo-factories, and the exemption was the more desirable because there was an increasing amount of machinery now being used in the indigo-industry.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor supported the suggestion made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Mewburn. He had, in fact, himself intended an amendment of this sort, but he had consulted one of the leading indigofirms in this city as to whether the exception, in the definition, of factories which were not worked for more than four months would be sufficient to exclude indigo-factories, and the reply he got was that the actual process of manufacture was very seldom carried on beyond ninety days; and the assumption was that the Select Committee, in making that exception, had the case of indigofactories in view when they adopted the period of four months. But since then notice had been given of an amendment including the processes of transport and sale, and it appeared that the adoption of that amendment might bring the whole manufacturing process in indigo-factories within the scope of the Act, and he, therefore, considered it necessary specially to exempt indigo-factories from the operation of the Bill. He did not understand that it was ever intended to bring the manufacture of indigo under the Act; it was carried on chiefly in open places and often in the open air, and it seemed to be a sort of labour which had no relation to labour in ordinary factories, and no complaint had ever been received which would warrant interference with the indigo-industry. believed machinery was now used for beating up the indigo in the vats, where formerly labourers would continue up to their waists in water for hours, and machinery had also been used for some time for pumping water into the vats, but in neither case would children be brought into contact with machinery.

The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin remarked that the Select Committee had not intended to include either indigo-factories or cotton-ginning factories within the scope of the Bill; in point of fact, it was thought that the exception as to four months would exclude both those descriptions of manufactories. But if, as he understood from what had fallen from the hon'ble Mr. Mewburn, the period of four months mentioned in the definition was not sufficient to except them, he knew of no reason why they should not be expressly exempted from the operation of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON having declared his willingness to accept the suggestion of the hon'ble Mr. Mewburn, the amendment was put and

agreed to in the following modified form :-

"that in the definition of factory, after the word premises, the words '(other than indigo-factories or premises situated on, and used solely for the purposes of, a tea or coffee plantation)' be inserted."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that, in the same definition, after the word "use," the words "transport or sale" be inserted. He said that these words were proposed to be included with the acquiescence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and were necessary to secure the application of the Act, not only to the manufacture of every article for local use, but also for articles intended for transport or sale: they gave completion to the section, and were necessary to secure that full effect should be given to the operation of the law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson then moved that, for the words "eight years" and "fourteen years," wherever they occurred, the words "seven years" and "twelve years," respectively, be substituted; and that, for the words "eight or fourteen years," in section 16, the words "seven or twelve years" be substituted. He said that it was an important amendment. It reduced the age of the employed from eight and fourteen years, the period during which protection was afforded under the Bill, to seven and twelve years, respectively. As hon'ble members would see, the proposal was all in the direction of leniency towards the employer; and as it had been represented to the Government that the age of seven was more in consonance with the practice of the employment of children in this country, and that the reduction of the age would remove some difficulties in giving effect to the law, the Government was willing to concede the point.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON then moved that, for the word "shall," in the first line of section 3, the words "may in its discretion" be substituted. He said that section 3 of the Bill related to the appointment of Inspectors. The Bill as it stood required the Local Government to appoint an Inspector for carrying out the purposes of the Act, and in default of such appointment the Magistrate of the district, in virtue of his office, would be the Inspector of the district. As originally contemplated, the second clause of the section was intended to meet the case of factories outside the Presidency-towns. If a single factory existed in a district, it would have been unnecessary and undesirable to appoint a special Inspector for work which might be as usefully and satisfactorily done by the Magistrate of the district and his subordinate officers. It had been represented to the Government of India, by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that, in carrying out the Act in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, he would desire very much to be left more free in the selection and appointment of the agents he would employ in carrying out the law. In his opinion, the requirements of the law would be more satisfactorily attained with less objection as to interference, and in a way which would go far to meet any opposition which might be raised by the proprietors and managers of mills, if the work of supervision and inspection was in the hands of an officer of Govern-

ment who had the general executive authority in the town and its suburbs, and who would be under the orders of the Local Government in carrying out the details connected with this measure. It seemed to Mr. Thompson that, even if the section had remained as it now was, it would always have been in the power of a Local Government to proceed by way of appointing the Magistrate of the district to do this duty. Although the first clause of the section made it obligatory upon the Local Government to appoint an Inspector, it said that the Government should appoint such person as it might think fit to perform the duties of that office; and he did not know whether it would not have been quite competent, if the Local Government thought the Magistrate to be the best person to be so appointed, to say that the Magistrate of the district should be, within the limits of his jurisdiction, an Inspector of factories for the purposes of the Act. However, to make it quite clear that option would be given to the Local Government in this matter, the Government of India was willing to accede to the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor by climinating the obligatory provision of the first clause of the section and leaving it to the discretion of the Local Government either to appoint a special Inspector, or to invest the Magistrate of the district with power to supervise the working of the law.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor thought it well to explain why he laid stress on the alteration of section 3. He, and he thought everybody on this side of India, had the strongest possible objection to the appointment of a special officer as an Inspector. They felt that it would be very difficult to find proper persons to fill the office, and, if such appointments were made-obligatory, the Government would in all probability soon be brought into a state of antagonism with the owners and managers of all the factories in the Province. No doubt, it was supposed that the option of appointing a Magistrate to be the Inspector was included in the section, but he could not believe that that was the real intention of the section; for in that case a distinction would not have been drawn between Inspectors specially appointed and Magistrates acting as such in default of such special appointment: the section would not have gone on to say that, where no Inspector was appointed, the Magistrate of the district should be ex officio the Inspector. If, under the section as it stood, the Local Government had the option of appointing a Magistrate to be the Inspector, it would entirely meet his views, but he was advised that that was not the legal construction of the section. His Honour thought the Magistrate was the proper person to be entrusted with the duties of Inspector under the Act, and he was sure that no owner of a factory would raise any objection to casual inspection of a factory and its machinery by a responsible and highly-paid officer of Government like the Magistrate, and the Government would feel satisfied that the inspection so made would be an honest and good and proper inspection. He hoped and believed that the amendment now proposed would fully satisfy the manufacturing interests in Bengal. He considered it of great importance that this question should be settled: it had now been agitated for five years, and he hoped that this would be a real and lasting settlement of the question, and not a mere postponement of the agitation. He thought this section as it was now proposed to be amended would answer all the purposes of the Government, and afford quite sufficient security to the manufacturing interests of the community, to the employer and labourer.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that, in his judgment, he thought that it would be perfectly open to the Local Government, even if the section had not been altered, to have appointed a District Magistrate to act as an Inspector. He did not wish to put any interpretation of a legal nature upon the point, because he should thereby be going beyond his proper sphere in the presence of legal gentlemen much more competent to speak than he was; but he thought it was perfectly clear that the first paragraph of the section left it entirely free to the Local Government to appoint any person whom it thought fit, and, consequently, as it appeared to him, the Local Government, if it wished, might in every case appoint a District Magistrate to discharge the duties of Inspector. However, as he found that there was a doubt upon that subject in the mind of his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor, he was quite willing to agree to such an amendment as would clear up any possibility

of doubt upon the point, especially as his hon'ble friend had pointed out the difficulty which would arise in this country in obtaining really competent men, except at great cost, to fill the individual and special office of Inspector under the proposed Act.

HIS EXCELLENCY, therefore, had no difficulty in acceding to the amendment suggested by his hon'ble friend, and which he believed only made more clear what would have been in the power of any Local Government under the Bill

as sent up by the Select Committee.

He had only one more remark to make, and that was that, while he was perfectly willing to agree to that amendment, he was certainly not prepared to give up inspection altogether, because to do so would be to give up that without which all experience showed that any measure of this kind would be a perfectly dead letter. As to the persons who exercised the inspection, His EXCELLENCY was most anxious to leave that to the discretion of Local Governments, being quite confident that, when the Bill was passed, they would put its provisions into fair and proper execution.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kennedy withdrew the Motion that, to section one, the following words should be added, namely:-

"except the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of

Bengal."

He said that, after the amendments which had been made in the Bill, and after His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had expressed his willingness to accept the Bill as it now stood, he did not feel justified in moving it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kennedy then moved that, in section two, in the definition of "factory," at the end of the first clause, before the word "and," the words "composed wholly or in part of cotton" be added. He said that there seemed to him to be some kind of evidence that, in cotton-factories, evils had sprung up in the treatment of the children who were employed in them. He did not say that the evidence was very large, but still the authorities at Bombay seemed to be satisfied that a case had been made out with respect to the factories there, all of which, or almost all of which, were cotton-factories. As far as he could discover, in the manufactories established on this side of India, no such complaints seemed to have been raised or substantiated. At one time it was proposed that the extension of the Bill should be entirely in the discretion of the Local Government, so that where evils occurred they could be repressed. Where it was necessary that the Bill should be brought into operation, there the Act without further legislation might have been enforced. That, however, seemed to have been displeasing to the inhabitants of Bombay. There the industry was one which, at any rate in the opinion of the local authorities, did require legislation. But here the manufacture of cotton existed to a comparatively very limited extent. The Bombay people protested vigorously and earnestly against the partial application of the law. They maintained that they would have been subjected to a disadvantage while the manufacturers of Bengal would be exempt from any restriction; in point of fact, that there should have been perfect equality in capacity of construction between the two. Presidencies. Mr. Kennedy was not sure that that was an absolutely conclusive argument. If Bengal had so worked its labourers that regulation of factories was not necessary, it was hard that its manufactures should be made to bear a part of the inconvenience caused by the greater rapacity of the Bombay millowners; and, as far as he could discover, the owners of manufactories here had not given ground to say that these restrictive regulations were required. The effect of his amendment would be that, leaving equality between the two Presidencies, the legislation would only affect those who were supposed to have made it necessary. Besides, there was this great and unusual advantage for the future quiet and well-being of the manufacturers here. Manufactures, other than cotton, which were conducted in this country, were not in general likely to interfere with any great and powerful manufacturing interest in England. There could be little doubt that the manufacturers of England had looked upon the cotton-manufactures of India with by no means a friendly eye. He did not say that motives of personal interest actuated those who suggested

restrictive measures of this kind, but hon'ble members knew how much personal interest tended to induce persons to take a strong view in any matter; and one could easily understand that restrictive measures in respect to the employment of children would affect the owners of cotton-mills in Manchester when those children were permitted to be employed without restriction in rival establishments. Mr. Kennedy had no personal interest in any species of manufacture in India. He had seen too frequently the result of the tendency to intervention on the part of the legislature in India to make him think it a very safe mode of investment for himself; he had, therefore, studiously avoided it; but he was anxious to see, as far as possible, the industry of the half-starved population of the country developed. He thought that, where the legislature found wages at the miserable rate that they were in most parts of India, anything which could give greater employment they ought carefully to avoid discouraging; and therefore it was that he was anxious, as far as possible, to reduce the action of the Bill, which could hardly, in his mind, fail to exercise a dangerous influence on the further extension of manufactures.

The Hon'ble Mr. Grant said that the amendment before the Council seemed to him to raise the whole question whether the Bill should be permissive in its character or compulsory, or, as he preferred to say, universal in its application. He had been much impressed with what had fallen from his friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore as regards the industries of the country, but, as a member of the Select Committee, Mr. Grant could assure the Council that the considerations which had been brought forward by the hon'ble member had not been lost sight of. It had been thoroughly recognized that the population of this country was almost entirely dependent upon the produce of the land; some, indeed, thought it was fast outgrowing the resources of the land; and the dread was always present that, unless some timely remedy was provided, nature would restore the balance by some terrible calamity. The Committee had been fully alive to these considerations. But there were other important matters to be thought of on the other side of the question. In the first place, there were representations from the Bombay Millowners Association and other public bodies to which Mr. Kennedy had referred, and with His Excellency the President's permission he would read extracts from some of them which, the Council would see, went further than his hon'ble and learned friend might have led the Council to understand. The Puná Sarvajanik Sabhá thus put the case:—

"Such permissive enactments of measures by the Imperial legislature are always fraught with great disadvantages. The measure, if necessary in principle, must be made obligatory upon all provinces of India. The adoption of the other course leaves the responsibility of introducing such measures upon the local executive authorities, which responsibility ought not to be laid upon them; and, what is worse, it burdens particular provinces by placing them at a relative disadvantage to the other provinces of the Empire. If the measure is only called for by the circumstances of one province, the local legislature, influenced as it is more directly by local opinion, should be entrusted with the responsibility of enacting a purely local law. The necessity of protecting children from overwork is, if real, universal, and should be recognized and legislated upon as such. Even as it is, the law will not affect mills established in the Native States of Haidarábád, Indore, Bhaunagar and other places, and will thus favour these mills at the expense of those in British territory. To increase the partial character of the enactment advisedly, by making it forcible to apply the measure to Bombay and not to Madras or Bengal, will still further aggravate this injustice. In the general interests of the country, we submit the permissive character of the enactment must be expunged and the measure made universally applicable to all provinces."

Then there was a similar representation from the Millowners Association, subsequent to the publication of the Select Committee's report:—

"The Bill, as originally proposed, would have been a grave injustice to the Bombay factories, which would have been placed under a serious, if not ruinous, disability in their competition with other places in India, into which it was apparently the intention of the Local Governments not to introduce the proposed law. The views of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General, therefore, on this point have the entire approval of the Association."

It seemed to Mr. Grant that these were pleas which, in common fairness, the Committee could not pass over. The term "permissive" had a very seductive sound, conveying a sense of fair dealing and adaptation to local circumstances, which gained for it much popular favour. But it must not be forgot-

ten that permission to some meant additional restrictions to others, and in no case could it be right to permit what the law declared to be wrong. If it was wrong that children should be worked more that perfect in number of hours on one side of India; if it was wrong that machinery should remain unfenced and unguarded; similar practices must equally be condemned in Calcutta and everywhere else. These were some of the considerations which prevailed with the Select Committee in recommending that the operation of the Bill should

be made compulsory or universally applicable.

There was only one other point, as to the origin of the Bill, to which he (MR. GRANT) would wish to refer. He could find no trace of its alleged origin in representations from the Manchester Millowners. He would refer to a debate which took place in the House of Lords in 1875 on the motion of Lord Shaftesbury. It would appear that attention had been first drawn to the subject in a report upon factories by Mr. Redgrave, and very possibly Miss Carpenter's mission to India had something to do with the agitation which arose on the subject. She, no doubt, discovered that some of the factories in India were open to the objections which had been brought against the unrestricted employment of children in English factories. The result was that a commission of enquiry sat at Bombay, and took a great deal of evidence and discovered the existence of some abuses. There had been no such commission on this side of India and it was a little this side of India, and it was quite possible that, if there had been, it would not have discovered the abuses which existed in Bombay; it was also very possible that in some of the inferior factories the management, if not so bad as in Bombay, might have been found to be no better. No doubt some of the better factories in and near Calcutta were as well managed as was possible. He himself had the pleasure of visiting some of these factories last year; and certainly nothing could have been better kept or more satisfactory to the eye. But human nature was very much the same in Calcutta as in Bombay; and it would be very sanguine to expect that there were no abuses in factory-manage-He would only add that, if any body found reason to complain of ment here. the present Bill, he had only to compare its provisions with those which existed in any other part of the world in order to satisfy himself of the very mild character of the present legislation.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON said that, though the amendment of his hon'ble and learned friend was directed simply to confining the application of the Bill to cotton-factories, in his speech, and in the observations which had fallen from the hon'ble member who had just spoken, the general question had been raised as to the permissive or compulsory character of the Bill. Mr. Thompson had very little to add as regards the question of principle to what the last speaker had already stated to the Council. If the hon'ble member's amendment was carried, it was obvious that, while the law would have a general application in Bombay, where cotton-factories abounded, its operation on this side of India would be extremely limited. Now, it was contended by the Bombay Government, on representations which appeared clear and convincing, that the exclusive or partial application of the Bill to any one place or presidency would be an unreasonable application of the law. The objection taken by the learned mover of the amendment, that there were factories on this side of India to which no kind of restrictive legislation should be applied, might be generally true on the assumption that the work in factories here was humanely and properly conducted. But he (Mr. Thompson) wished to remind the Council that the Bill in its present form was one of the most lenient and slightly restrictive which could possibly be framed; and that, in dealing with the necessity for protecting children of tender years against over-work and oppressive work, the Council had good justification for the procedure in the several representations which had been justification for the procedure in the several representations which had been made while the Bill had been under consideration; and, if the fact was admitted that in many places young children were over-worked and confined to their labour for hours beyond reasonable limits, the Bill, if it was to be enforced at all, should be applied everywhere where children of those years were employed. If the mills on this side of India had not been proved to be badly conducted,he believed from all he had heard that they were conducted in the most satisfactory manner,-still the very fact that children between the ages of seven and

twelve were employed in such factories, the medical testimony being very conclusive as to the hours beyond which such children could not be allowed to labour without injury to their health, made it the duty of Government to exercise such interference as was needful to regulate their labour in factories of every description. Dr. Blake, an officer of large medical experience, found a case in which children were made to work for thirteen hours a day, and the time allowed for rest and meals was insufficient. He found a large percentage of the children in a reduced condition, the percentage of such children being three times larger in factory-children than in others. Mr. Thompson thought that no one would dispute the fact that children of the age to which the Bill applied were much too young to be employed on continued labour in mills at the discretion of employers. The eagerness of severe competition on one side, and the cupidity of parents on the other, were both incentives to continuous labour in factories; and now that arrangements were being made in some places for keeping mills at work for the whole 24 hours by the aid of the electric light, he thought it right that children in this country should be protected by law from any sach continued labour as would injure their health. He must oppose the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs desired to say a few words in regard to the Bombay Commission to which reference had been made. The appointment of that Commission was necessitated because, on that side of India, cotton-mills had started up with much greater rapidity than in the other provinces, and it was thought necessary to have an inquiry of that nature to see whether there were really any of the very objectionable practices which had prevailed in the mills in England. He was, however, happy to say that, having himself inspected some of those mills, and perused the reports received from time to time, he believed that, in the great majority of them, the arrangements were anything but what could be objected to. He thought his hon'ble colleague, Major Baring, was present at the time when he (Mr. Gibbs) took Lord Northbrook to see the working of one of those mills; and, on coming out, His Lordship said that, if all the Bombay mills were similar to the one he had inspected, no factory-legislation would be needed. The real fact was that an Act of this description was required for those small factories where the small amount of capital and other such causes made the owner get as much as possible from the labourers who were employed in it; but he believed that there were a large number of highly respectable mills where the work was very properly conducted. The children employed in those mills were as happy as possible, and in some of them there were very good schools in which the children were kept engaged for two or three hours a day. One of the difficulties connected with this question was the practice of little children being carried with their parents to the mill. It was impossible for the people, at least on the other side of India, to leave their little children at home; necessity made the women, if not for any others, it was necessary to have some proper rules carried out for regulating the work of children. It was for the inferior classes of factories that the operation of the Act was more especially called for and Go

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that he felt himself entirely in accord with the view taken by his hon'ble friend Mr. Thompson. He did not think that it would be possible to accept the proposed amendment. He had no doubt that it was brought forward in the most perfect good faith by Mr. Kennedy, but he could not help thinking that it would be regarded at Bombay as another mode of practically exempting, at all events, Bengal from the operation of the Bill. We had decided not to do that; we had made considerable concessions with the view of meeting the feelings and opposition of the manufacturing-industry in Bengal, and he did not think that, under those circumstances, it would be desirable to go back from what had been thus practically determined; for that, in His Excellency's opinion, would be the result if the proposed amendment were adopted.

He had only one word more to say. His hon'ble friend Mr. Kennedy had alluded to the desire expressed by the manufacturers in England for the adoption of legislation of this kind in India. He was quite aware that Mr. Kennedy did not for a moment attribute the course taken by the Government of India to any undue pressure from that quarter, and HIS EXCELLENCY could only say for himself that, having come out here not very long ago from England, no motive of that kind had anything whatever to do with the support he gave to the Bill, and that he felt it his duty, in the office which he had the honour and the great responsibility of filling, to look at such questions mainly from an Indian point of view, and to regard all subjects in the interests of this great country with whose government he was connected. He could truly say, therefore, that that was the motive which guided him in the support which he had given to the Bill. The subject was not a new one to him. It was one with which he had been occupied in England for a long time since the commencement of his public life, certainly not in the interests of the manufacturers, but in those of the working classes. He himself believed that the practical result of legislation on the subject had been beneficial to the manufacturers as well as to the labourers; at all events, the fears entertained in the beginning by the manufacturers in England, and which were very similar to those now entertained in India, had completely died away, as he knew from long and intimate intercourse with manufacturers in his own part of the country; and he could not help thinking that, if the Bill was worked as he trusted it would be worked, it would be found to place no injurious restrictions on manufacturers in this country, while it would afford a reasonably fair protection to the children of the working classes, and, as regards the fencing of machinery, to all persons employed in mills of any description. That was the sole reason why he gave his support to the Bill, and he should be exceedingly grieved if any notion got abroad that the Government of India, in this respect, were in the least degree influenced by a mere desire to meet any wish, if such wish did exist, on the part of manufacturers in England to place restrictions upon their competitors in this country. That was not the view he took at all events, and he was quite-sure that none of his colleagues were influenced by it in their support of the Bill. He regarded the measure entirely upon its merits, and he believed it would be found to confer great benefits upon both classes—the employers and

The Hon'ble Mr. Kennedy wished merely to say, in reference to the observations which had fallen from His Excellency the President, that His Lordship was not responsible for the original introduction of the Bill, and that, though he could not doubt His Lordship's statement that he and his colleagues were acting quite in accordance with their conscientious convictions as to the necessity for the present legislation, he remained under the impression that the original inception of the measure had been much influenced by Parlia-

mentary pressure.

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kennedy then moved that, to the definition of "employed," the following words should be added, namely:—

"Provided that no child, one or both of whose parents is or are employed in the factory, shall be deemed to be employed unless wages are paid for the work which he performs."

He said that this amendment stood in rather a different position. Their hon'ble colleague Mr. Gibbs had just alluded to the fact that a large number of women who worked in the mills had no mode of providing for the care of their children while they themselves were so engaged. The result was that the children were taken to the mills, where the natural imitative instinct of children and their restlessness would almost infallibly induce them to take part in what was going on. It would be very difficult to prevent children, if permitted to go into the mill, from doing something that might be called work. It would be hardly possible, unless the children were altogether excluded from the mills and turned loose into bázárs, to avoid the owner being occasionally technically guilty of the offence of having them employed under circumstances which the law prohibited. One was not always sure of the discretion of the persons who had 'to carry out the law. Of course,

the Magistrate or other authority was bound to act under the law and to carry it out; but where there was an unintentional breach of the law, where it was not done wilfully, a discreet person would take care to overlook it. But one could not always depend on such discretion. One case which he would mention was perhaps within the recollection of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The commander of a river-steamer, going along one of the great rivers of India, saw 20 or 30 coolies shivering on a sandbank in the middle of the river, with the river rising at the time. He sent his boat and rescued the men, who were half-starved and had before them a speedy prospect of being drowned. He took the men along with him, and reported their arrival to the Magistrate of the nearest station. The Magistrate, in his zeal for the protection of the coolie, took him out of the steam-boat and sent him for trial to Calcutta for having coolies on board his steam-boat who were not entered in his manifest or register. He was bound to say that, when that case came into the hands of the then Advocate General, he very speedily dealt with the case. In legislation of the restrictive character of this Bill, it was desirable, as far as possible, to provide for cases which might naturally occur, and where a little indiscretion on the part of the officer concerned might cause considerable inconvenience, and especially in places where the inspecting officer would not be the Magistrate of the district, but a special Inspector. It seemed to be a principle of human nature that, where a person was appointed for carrying out a particular crotchet, he would be sure to find cases demonstrating the necessity for his existence; if there were no infringements of the law, the existence of the Inspector was hardly justified, and therefore it seemed to him that the Council ought, as far as possible, to guard against the possibility of children, who would otherwise be left to idle in the bázár or left at home without the protection of the parent, being held to be subject to the provisions of the Act, at a time when they were under the eyes and protection of their parents, unless they were persons whose labour was remunerated.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said it seemed to him that this amendment was intended to provide for a matter of some difficulty. No doubt, there were cases in the papers before the Council showing that it was the habit of women labouring in factories to bring with them to the mill children who were too young to labour for wages and too young also to be left at home, and these children were undoubtedly employed in some slight and unimportant work in the factory,—helping their parents, holding baskets, and doing work as an amusement rather than a labour. He did not think it was the intention of the Select Committee to bring these children under the operation of the law. At the same time, the definition in the Bill did seem to include such children, and it seemed to His Honour that the amendment of his friend was really called for. The managers of mills should not be held liable to penalties for

work done in this way.

The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin said that, as a reference had been made to the motives which actuated the Select Committee, he should explain that the case of the children mentioned had not been overlooked, but that the Committee had decided the question in the way in which the Bill dealt with it, because it was considered that to admit any such amendment as the hon'ble member proposed would lead to much greater inconveniences than those which that amendment was intended to prevent. It would be quite impossible for any Inspector to decide whether a child was working for wages or not, as long as it was possible for two or three rupees to be added to the wages of the father or mother on account of work done by a child. Again, the amendment, as it stood, would allow any number of children to be employed in piecework, and in that case it could not well be said that they were working for wages even if the money were paid into their own hands. Looking, therefore, wages, even if the money were paid into their own hands. to the inconveniences which would arise from framing the Bill in the manner proposed by this amendment, he thought that the Select Committee had good reason to believe that much less mischief was likely to result from leaving the section as it stood than from altering it in the manner proposed. He thought it better, therefore, that the Bill should be left as it stood.

The Hon'ble Sir Donald Stewart said that, while he was inspecting a harness-factory recently, he happened to observe the very circumstance to

which the hon'ble Mr. Colvin had just alluded. A father was accompanied by three or four sons of ages varying from twelve to six or seven; their work was piece-work; the children got no wages at all, and the father received himself the entire sum due for the labour of the family. This, he thought, was an illustration in favour of leaving the Bill as it now stood, and he was told that state of circumstances was common in many establishments throughout the country.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson thought the acceptance of this amendment would entirely vitiate the working of the Act for reasons which had been given by the hon'ble Mr. Colvin and exemplified by Sir Donald Stewart. As the Bill stood, all children up to the age of twelve years would be under the protection of the law whether they worked for wages or not. The object of the amendment was to exclude those children from the operation of the Bill who accompanied their parents to the factory but received no wages. Such a system would only entail confusion, and would end in all such children being put to work. The Council could not, in legislating, provide for every special cas3 to secure the good sense and taet and temper of those who had to administer the Act, and the instance of the river-steamer, referred to by his hon'ble and learned friend, went only to show that there were sometimes in the world very foolish people, and that one could not always rely on the good sense of the police and other authorities in dealing with public matters. He thought that the amendment which it was now proposed to introduce would in the end result in a great number of children being employed on no wages, but, though not working for wages, they would be subject to all the overwork and hardship which it was the object of the Act to repress.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that he had certainly taken the same view of the case as his hon'ble colleague Mr. Thompson. It appeared to him that the amendment, if carried, would practically render the Bill nugatory a together, especially as it seemed to be the habit of persons in this country to take their children to the factory with them. Under those circumstances, it would be almost impossible, as it appeared to him, ever to get a conviction under the Act, if the proposed amendment were adopted. Of course, it was impossible to be certain that there would not be found from time to time official persons who would act in a very foolish manner; but His Excellency thought that no legislation could provide against such a case of exceeding folly as that quoted by his hon'ble friend Mr. Kennedy, and which could not seriously be used as an argument against legislating in the sense which the legislature of the country might on the whole think right. It must be borne in mind that no prosecution under this Act could be instituted except under the authority of the Inspector, and that the Inspector was either appointed by the Local Government, or else he was, as it was desired should be the case in Bengal, a District Magistrate. It was also provided, in section 3, that the Inspector "shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf," and it was thus distinctly pointed out that the Inspector should take his orders from the Local Government. His EXCELLENCY was sure that Mr. Kennedy did not think that any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in India would be likely to act in the manner in which the Magistrate to whom he alluded acted, and certainly he (Mr. Kennedy) could not think that anything of that kind would be permitted under the firm rule of his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It seemed to HIS EXCELLENCY, therefore, that to adopt the proposed amendment would be to render the Bill altogether a sham. It was said of the late Mr. O'Connell that he used to boast of being able to drive a coach and four through any Act of Parliament; but HIS EXCELLENCY was of opinion that it would not require all the knowledge and legal acumen of Mr. O'Connell to drive a coach and six through this Act if the amendment of his hon'ble and learned friend were adopted.

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kennedy then moved that the first clause of section 16 be omitted. He said that was a provision which, though it was copied from various English Acts, seemed to him not to be so necessary or proper here as in Eng-

land. It was an illustration of the mistakes likely to occur from forcing on one state of society the law suitable for another. In England there was the assurance of a good system of registration of births, so that any millowner or employer could ascertain with sufficient certainty what the ages of the persons were whom he wished to employ. Here they had only the very uncertain testimony of the parents, which the Magistrate might not always accept; and the medical evidence handed to the Select Committee showed that there was the greatest possible difficulty, and no possibility of certainty, in forming an opinion as to the age of any particular child, at least if it were to remain living. If one had the opportunity of making a post mortem inspection, considerable certainty might be attained; medical men might form an approximate opinion from the appearance of the dentition; they might form a conjecture from the general form and development of the body, but no certain deduction could be drawn from such an examination. The only true and infallible test was the appearance of the bones of the pelvis, the examination of which could only be made by means of a post mortem examination,—testimony to that effect was given by more than one medical officer,—and he deemed the interest of humanity hardly would sanction this test. Under these circumstances, it did seem that, if the employer had formed a reasonable impression from such examination as he could obtain that the child had attained a certain age, it should indemnify him where, as in this country, there were no certain means by which the age of the child could be proved. As he had already pointed out, in England no person need accept an employé whose age was not to be gathered from some of the documents which the modern registration-system required on the birth of every child; and, therefore, the matter stood on a different footing in this country. If the opinion of the Court should be formed on some evidence, medical or other sufficient test, there might not be so much objection; but the mere opinion of the Court, without any reason for such opinion, ought not, in the circumstances of this country, to shift the burden of proof on the defendant.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVERS THOMPSON said that, in the absence of a complete and scientific system of registration of the birth of children in this country, he admitted that the question of deciding the exact age of a child was one of some difficulty in practice, but he supposed hon'ble members would agree that the desired information could be obtained for the purposes of the Act without going to the extreme length which his hon'ble and learned friend had suggested. The provision of the Bill which was under consideration was taken from the English law, and was therefore proof of the practice in England in such cases. He believed, too, it was not exceptional in cases of this kind that the burden of proof should be thrown on the employer of labour in the factory. Under the fourth section of the Bill a prosecution might be instituted for employing any person whose employment had been prohibited until the age of such person had been certified to be above the minimum age. The question would then come before the Court on the application of the Inspector under section 16; but even then it went no further, unless, in the opinion of the Court, which pre-supposed some kind of examination, there was any doubt, and then the burden of proof was thrown on the employer. It was only at this stage of the proceedings that the certificate of a surgeon competent to give an opinion was required to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the ages of children between the ages of seven and twelve years. Mr. Тномряом thought that no great hardship or burden was thrown upon the employer by such a procedure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes said that the clause in question was copied from the English Act of 41 Victoria, and a similar clause had been in force in England since 7 & 8 Vic., c. 15, was enacted. This, surely, tended to shew that the clause was needed for the proper working of a measure like the present Bill. No doubt, the general rule was that the prosecution should give evidence in support of the allegation against the accused. But the necessity of giving this evidence had been found, in the great majority of criminal cases, not only

useless but inconvenient, and Parliament had, therefore, often interfered by expressly enacting that the burthen of proving authority, consent, lawful excuse and the like should lie on the defendant. About forty instances of this were given by Mr. Taylor in the seventh edition of his well-known work on Evidence. And there were instances of the same kind to be found in the Indian Statute-book. For example, in Act VII of 1880, the adaptation of Plimsoll's Act passed by this Council last year, section 5 threw the burthen of proof on the defendant shipowner or shipmaster who sent or took an unseaworthy ship to sea. So, under the Criminal Procedure Code, section 89, the burthen of proving reasonable excuse lay upon persons accused of failing to give information of certain offences. No doubt, as Mr. Kennedy had observed, owing to the existence in England of legal registers of birth and baptism, it was easy to prove the age of most children. But nothing could be easier than the mode pointed out in the second clause of section 16 of the Bill, if only the word "of" were substituted for "under" in line 13, or the words "or over" were, as Mr. Kennedy himself proposed, inserted after that word. All the defendant would then have to do would be to obtain a declaration from the certifying surgeon, and that declaration would be admissible in evidence.

The Hon'ble Mr. Colvin said that he only wished to add one argument to those which had been already advanced by his hon'ble friend Mr. Rivers Thompson on the subject, and, in order to make that clear, he must refer again to the mode in which the Act was to be worked. The Act, as he had explained, was to be worked in this way. The Inspector was to visit factories, and, where he found a child who appeared to him to be employed in contravention of the law, he was not to prosecute, but merely to prohibit the employment of such child until a certificate of age could be obtained. If the owner of the factory, after that prohibition, continued to employ the child without a certificate, he would be doing so when he had good reason to believe that he was in the wrong, and it would not be unfair to lay upon him the burden of proving that he was in the right. He should not have neglected to obtain the certificate, unless he was prepared to prove the child's age otherwise. The great majority of prosecutions in which the ages of the persons employed came into question would be cases of the kind which he had referred to, namely, the employment of children in contravention of the law. But in all cases in which questions of age arose, though there was not in India any complete system of registration of births, an employer could always protect himself by the production of a certificate from the certifying surgeon, and then he would be in as good a position as an English millowner who had a copy of the registry of births.

The Hon'ble Mahárájá Joríndra Mohan Tagore supported the amendment. The difficulties which existed in this country in producing evidence of the age of children were very great, especially in regard to the lower classes, who had no horoscope to prove the age of their children; therefore, he thought that, to throw the onus of proof in respect to the age of children upon the owner of a factory, was to require him to do that which was almost an impossibility. He thought that the first clause of the section would operate as a great hardship on the employers of children in this country.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that, so far as he understood it, this was a question in which the physical mode of judging of the age of children was much the same in India as it was in England, and that the difficulties were of the same kind. His hon'ble friend Mr. Kennedy had quoted the answers given by certain medical men to questions put to them. Members of Council would observe that the question put to those gentlemen was this—whether, in the absence of proof of date of birth, there was any rule or law of nature by which the age of a child could conclusively be certified to be within the age of seven and half, eight or nine years? And to this question more than one replied—"If you produce me the child, I will give you an opinion. I cannot tell you the age of the child conclusively, but I can do so approximately." Of course, it would be impossible to say that that child would be seven years old on